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Financial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAT LORING, EDWIND QUINGY, SAMUBL PHILBRICK, WEYDELL PHILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible WENDERS I RESPONSIBLE CONTROL OF the paper not for

porised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

h Anti-Slavery Society-with the avowed

it-with few exceptions, and those

eddle in an affair exclu-

cary on any subject. British journals of the highest character condemn his course in decided language. The press of this country, without distinction of

enstable or a village trustee in some remote ham-onstable or a village trustee in some remote ham-

The object of Mr. Thompson's mission is, we pre-

some, to abolish slavery in the United States. Allowing that the abolition of slavery here is desirable, by what right, let us inquire, does this British black-

guard and reviler of our institutions thrust himself

this matter? Who requested his assistance-

not cross the Potomac, as Governor Chaplin did,

is this member of the British Parliament so unlike

with slavery at a distance to a close encounter with

to have fears for his personal safety, should he make

an excursion to the South? A reformer should be made of sterner stuff. The leading Whigs of the

Revolution were for a long time in imminent dan-ger of the gallows; but neither John Hancock, nor

Patrick Henry, nor Samuel Adams, betrayed the cause of liberty on that account. Is not Thompson

that he is the man to do it, his proper course is to take the field at once in Maryland, and endeavor to convince the people of that State of the wickedness

and injustice of slavery. After effecting this, let him proceed to Virginia, and adopt a similar course,

and so on through the Southern and South Western Bates, until not a vestige of slavery shall remain.

in the balance with a dead negro? Do the advo-

they leave him to perish in bondage, while they are evelling in the joys of liberty? Shall the name of

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

FIRST ADVENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

George Thompson, the British Spy and Emissary

f the Parliament of England, with his co-conspira-

are—the traitors who disgrace the name of every hing American—except its Arnold—made their ad-

net with the most suitable and proper reception—and that was, the silent contempt of our citizens.—

at among our peaceable citizens yesterday. They

inted hour. Our cotemporary, the Amer-

ly commenting upon the anticipated descent of

The 'odoriferous' influences created by these

dera displays of 'niggerology,' soon compelled the natival and seek the fresh air—

such they succeeded in doing, without any very ac-

And thus terminated the first abortion of these

drawling conspirators, in making a demonstration upon the city of Rochester. During the day, spents were scouring the city, from store to store, ad shop to shop, offering our people free tickets of shearing, and urging them in the most beseeching manner.

ing all these efforts, to the lasting honor of Rochester be it spoken, that out of her 40,000 citizens, not the description of the description of

the met withering rebuke that could be adminis-red, and we trust that it is all they will meet with

The idea of visiting these miserable itinerant agi-hes with mob law, however much such a reception

has enough to resort to lynch law.

ent-this silent contempt

these miserable agitators.

be exalted among the nations?

tors decline to grapple with the 'peculiar

men who are in earnest,

Africa a 'higher' perfume than the rose-garde Bendemeer? Is he not a man and a brother?

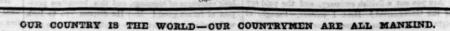
adjutors decline to

um, thus notices the affair:

and who are determined to succeed.

attack the 'peculiar institution' in its strong-An Englishman should be a man of pluck.

er? Is he such an arrant coward as



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION A COVENANT WITH DEATH,

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repreentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of nankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the 'ree people, in the American Congress, and thereby o make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-MONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1055.

VOL. XXI. NO. 13.

Refuge of Oppression. A LITTLE MORE GRAPE'-THE BRIT-ISH CALUMNIATOR DRIVEN TO THE From the Syracuse Star. GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P.

When we heard of the first advent, in Boston, of the notorious agitator and British Emissary, George Thompson, 'M. P.' and of his intention to desecrate This person, a member of the British Parliament. This person, a member of the British Parliament, was a possiment speaker at the late abolition convenion in this city. He is not without power as an orator, but at the same time offensively egotistical, and musiferably vulgar. They who attended the fandangs with the expectation of hearing a high-factory was a large hour profile. our State with his pestilent presence, we made up our mind to take no notice of his appearance, other than to avoid him with silent contempt, or to caution the people to shun him, as they would a walking pestilence—as a man polluted with the plague, and the exhalation of whose breath was a feetid poison, fandango with the experiment, must have been wofally disappointed as they listened to the stale blackguard-Mr. Thompson came to this country in the pay of

ne orman and the slavery question. Of the gross species of such a procedure, there can be but one spanon, except among a class who have little deliof the quasi abolition school, whose conductors are saxious to secure a few abolition votes to elect a

impotence, we may be content to exercise a silent contempt and forbearance towards those who utter lying slanders and misrepresentations against us, personally; but he who slanders our country and svely pertaining to the American people? Siarery exists in the Southern States alone. If Mr. George Thompson be so ardent a friend of the blacks as to cross the ocean in their behalf, why does belies our institutions—he who blasphemes the holy name of liberty, by treacherously assuming its garb, that he may mock at freedom and stab its fair fame and its vital embodiment, with the more shameless impunity—such a miscreant need expect no forbear-ance or mercy at our hands. While we have an American heart in our bosom-while we have an arm unfettered, and a press unshacked by British alien and sedition laws, we will never cease to

lash such rascals naked through the world.'

When this British Emissary—this subtle Iago, nade his first debut in this city, he raised his sanctimonious eyes towards heaven, and avowed that he had never uttered aught derogatory to this country —that he admired its Republican form of Government, and all of its institutions, save one—and de-clared that if any evidence could be produced of his having slandered this country, or said aught deroga-tory or disrespectful of its people, he would immedi-ately turn back, leave our shores, and return to his willing to make as great sacrifices for the poor, down-tradden blacks, as those great champions of liberty did for the blacks? He may talk till doomslberty due for the one-sale day in New York against slavery, and not emancipate a single slave. If he be really desirous of abol-white the institution, and if he 'feel it in his bones' is to

own country.

Presuming that an slien emissary, who could go abroad to slander a country that he knew nothing of, would also resort to prevarication and mendacity, to cover up his mission of hypocrisy, we were not disappointed at hearing of his denying the language uted to him at Springfield. Being thus 'forewarn-we are 'forearmed.' We knew that with all ed, we are 'forearmed.' We knew that with all his brazen assurance and British impudence, he would not dare hold up his head, and look an American audience in the face, in a city like Rochester, without disavowing his atrocious slanders.

Anticipating this, we last week wrote to the editors of the Springfield Republican, enclosing the extracts from Thompson's speech, quoted above, and which originally appeared in that reaper and wished their

cutes, until not a vestige of slavery shall remain. Its true he might, in the course of his tour, be sometimes annoyed with unsavory eggs, dead cats, and similar missiles; but what is a spoiled egg or a dead cat to a champion of liberty? Shall the rottenness of eggs be mentioned in the same day with the rottenness of slavery? Shall a dead cat be weighted originally appeared in that paper, and wished them to assure us whether the language and sentiment outed to him were strictly correct. The followdrewed with roses? Hath not the fragrant son of

Monday, March 10th, 1851.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 8th received to-day.
Our report of Thompson's remarks, from which the extract in question was quoted, was made by a friend who took notes, and in whose faithfulness we place the ulmost reliance. We have no doubt he uttered the sentiments quoted. It has never been devised that we have no doubt he attered the sentiments quoted. It has never been devised. ho and Pompey never attain the Senatorial dig-Alas! we fear not—so long as Thompson and who took notes, and in whose faithfulness we place the utmost retiance. We have no doubt he uttered the sentiments quoted. It has never been denied, that we know of, by his friends and followers here, who heard him. Thompson is a man of talent, but low-bred, vile, and a blackguard. The feeling against him is very bitter, and if he should return here now, we fear the popular feeling could not be restrained so much as before. He made a miserable south that is not more white at heart than this howling demandance who has left his own country. himself here. Very respectfully,

SAM'L BOWLES & SON. Ed. Rochester Daily Advertiser.'

Thus we have the authenticity of this slanderer's language established beyond a reasonable doubt. And yet this British Emissary has the bruzen assurance to declare that he has never uttered a sentihe only thing observable that was any way unusu-was a small dark stream of woolly heads, and a sea of their pale-faced 'bredren'—with a sprinkling

ment derogatory to our country!

The following is the language he used in Spring-field, as taken down on the spot, by the reporter of the Republican, and which has been sent us by the here and there a respectable citizen, whose concopt was temporarily neutralized by his spirit of where the conspirators were to congregate. Here, in isolated groups, not filling one-fifth of the seats in the room, they sat, awaiting the advent of the British Lion, and his mottled troups—but they came not the assential beautiful to t Editors of that paper:

'For the proof of his [Thompson's] right to speak here on slavery, he referred them to three millions of slaves, to the 'panting fugitive, whom Millard Fillmore, and both Houses of Congress, and their Commissioners, and the parsons of the country, are all hunting. All these will say I have something to do here. Why! there isn't a rood of earth on the globe that is the instrument of England, let them point him to the miserable condition of his own constituents, and When four o'clock came, the house was sparsely miled, when it was announced that Mr. T. had come, but was too tired to talk. Mr. Fred. Douglass then calogized the expected speaker, and wound up with itse dreaffully natural 'butts' and kicks at one of our city naners, which had provoked his wrath by

oot more sanctified by the spirit of liberty than Re-The remainder of his remarks were occupied by a vindication of his conduct towards Ireland, and by denunciations of the Committee who called upon him on Monday, and others. 'Nothing is contra-band in this country but truth and honesty,' said he, after comparing his position with that of Jenny Lind.' area Abelitionists. A species of regard for 'Freedom' of 'Sweet' highly commendable in Mr. Douglass, who is standil' prating upon the subject, but is as likely as the post.'

It taposed.'

country.'

We might point to other evidences of his having thus offended—we might point to his conspiring with Garnison and his treasonable colleagues, in bowling their analysms against our rulers, and declaring their designs to carry on a crusada for sub. laring their designs to carry on a crusade for suberting our laws and institutions, 'law or no law. constitution or no Constitution, Union or no Union; ut we think we have already shown enough to feeling, to spew out these traitors and renega-from our midst.

tages with mob law, however much such a reception begin be covered by them, has not, we are confident, extered into the head of any but themselves. No; we trust the citizens of Rochester will let all the glory of breaking the laws, 'Constitution or no Constitution, Union or no Union,' and of raising mobs to branche on the institutions of our country, all remain It seems that our neighbors of the Democra Uf it seems that our neighbors of the Democrat are verdant enough to suppose, that because the British Emissary has not yet dared to assail our country, since his arrival in this city, that, ergo, he never does such a thing! What sagneity! Who would have thought that any editor, save the verical greenhorn in Christendom, could thus easily have the 'sool pulled over his eyes?'—Ibid.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser. AN ENGLISH OPINION OF GEO. THOMP-

We quote from the New York Albien, the well-known English organ in this country, and edited by an Englishman, the following upon George Thomp-

'The deliberate violation of a solemn and selfimposed trust justly draws down upon the offunding party the anger and contempt of his fellows; and Mr. George Thompson, an unworthy member of the British Parliament, stands unquestionably in this pre-dicament. That Parliament is now in session, and this recreant to his duties is three thousand miles This is all the attention that we thought this British charlatan worthy of, so long as he simply confined his insane abolition ravings to the appropriate shady circle in which he moved. Nor should we have swerved from our original resolution, if this British Emissary had not assailed our country, and its institutions as a whole, in the have swerved from our original resolution, if this British Emissary had not assailed our country and its institutions as a whole, in the most gross, outrageous and offensive manner—declaring that 'There isn't a rood of earth on the globe that is not more sanctified by the spirit of liberty than Republican America.' And that 'Nothing is contraband in this country but truth and honesty.'

It was such expressions as these, our readers will recollect, that first called forth our strictures upon his conduct. And who, that deserves the name of an American, could have heard such insults offered to his country, without resenting them in the language of indignant rebuke? Conscious of their falsity and impotence, we may be content to exercise a

GEORGE THOMPSON. The Madison Observer The Sovereign of Great Britain, whose subject this George Thompson is, forced upon China the sale and use of a deleterious drug. With a chunk of opium in one hand, and a canno option in one hand, and a cannot near the other, that power went among the unoffending Chinese, and offered them the alternative of accepting one or both, —and in the end did compel them to receive both. — What would be thought, at this day, of a British mission to the Chinese, to denounce the use of opi-

un? And with how much more propriety does this British missionary to America denounce the institution of slavery, with the superadded atrocity of thereby exciting sectional animosity, menacing the integrity of the Union, and instigating a civil if not a servile war? And in the face of the diabolical opium war on China, this emissary has the assurance to tell his American audience that, compared with the wars of the United States, European wars are

GEORGE THOMPSON. We have more than once mented George Thompson's 'second advent.' We elieve, that let his errand be benevolent or what it may, it cannot be productive of good.

Mr. Thompson was doubly unfortunate in the

Mr. Thompson was doubly unfortunate in the time of his coming, and in the people into whose hands he fell. He landed on our shores at a moment hands he fell. He landed on our shores at a moment of fierce agitation on the very subject he came to discuss; an agitation regarded by the calmest intellects as perilous to the existence of the nation; he was welcomed by men notorious for the wildest fanaticism, not only on the matter of slavery, but all matters. Had all else been right, George Thompson's associates would have blasted his efforts. son's associates would have blasted his efforts.—Garrison & Co. would turn the honey of any man to gall. We are sorry that such a man has come to this country on such an errand, and fallen into such miserable company. It will do his reputation injury

ing demagogue, who has left his own country to stir up fanaticism and treason in a foreign land, where the paupers and oppressed of England are glad to find a free home.—New York Day Book.

Col. Sibthorp, a member of the British Parliament, and remarkable for his eccentricity, said in a re-cent debate, that 'He should consider it a mercy if God should strike with lightning the chrystal palace, and thus demolish the whole foolish project of the World's Fair.—Exchange.

He and Thompson should both have a place in the Fair; the one as a specimen of British jackasses, and the other as a sample of an English nigger, with a white skin and a black heart.—Ibid.

the miserable condition of his own constituents, and bid him to return to them, that he may direct his la-bors to the amelioration of their sufferings—which to a very great degree are consequent upon the Eng-lish system of government. 'American slavery! God grant that the Southern slave may never be de graded to the level, in suffering and want, of thousa of enslaved free Englishmen!—Albany Argus.

Here we have this British Calumnian pinned to the wall. Let him wince, and writhe, and deny, until his face is as black with falsehood as must be the heart with treachery and guilt, that can seek to cloak with 'oily faced' denial, slanders so base and atrocious.

We now hold this Foreign Emissary to his pledge, that if convicted of having said anything derogatory to our coustry, or of being guilty, of 'any one of the offences against hospitality charged upon him,' he will 'immediately leave the city and the country.'

George Thompson is a member of the British Parliament, and ought not to be tolerated in prowling about, sowing the seed of sedition among the American People. If his object is philanthropic and humans, there is room for his, foolish preaching' in his own country—let him return home, and declaim against his own 'unanctified earth.' If a member of Congress should attempt to do, in England, what his mischievous fellow is 'invited to do here, the English people would hustle him, and her majesty's government would transport him to Botany Bay. Yet the American people allow this miscreant to

THE STATE PRISON. We received this morning an envelope, postmarked Auburn, (probably from a woolly head who is, or ought to be, an inmate of the State Prison,) the following extract, with the annexed haracteristic comment:-

There isn't a rood of earth on this globe that is not more sanctified by the spirit of liberty than republican America! Nothing is contraband in this country ut truth and honesty

To which this woolly-head adds-True as God-and you know it."

It cannot be said, hereafter, that this British Spy ind Slanderer of our country has not one echo-even though it be a voice from the State Prison.—
Rockester Advertiser.

CF GEORGE THOMPSON. [CONCLUDED.]

Beside the citizens, there were many in from the carry it away. (Laughter.) Yet these representaneighboring towns. Mr. Thompson, on rising, was tives of yours were sent up to Washington to take received with plaudits, such as are usually awarded care of the interests of the people; but the interests of only (in theatrical parlance) to old and established fa- slavery demand their tender care and constant devoorites. He thanked the assembly, and said, that as tion. the resolutions which had just been read referred to But we are told that this system of slavery is dithe position which the various religious denomina- vine! Well, then, let us see if its origin and introtions in this country occupied on the question of sla- duction into America was divine. How came it very, he should improve the time allotted to him by here? Why, one day there arrived at the Virginia describing the main characteristics of the anti-slavery colony on James river, two Dutch slave traders, and movement down to the period of the abolition of Brit- the people of that colony, thinking it better to rob ish colonial slavery. The following is but a sketch others of the means of living than to labor honof the honorable gentleman's discourse.

which eventuated in the overthrow of the African this country. Was any thing said about its being a slave trade, and the extinction of slavery, was the 'divine institution' then? Did they buy the slaves truly Christian character of the conflict. Christian in simply out of regard to the will of God, and to carry its origin, in its motives, in its machinery, in its wea- out his curse on Ham! Did those colonies rush down oons, in its agents, in its triumph.

their children!

vaits to embrace the friend of the fugitive slave. It was Christian principle that led WILBERFORCE to

onsecrate his matchless eloquence to the sacred cause land, to be cherished and fostered there?" of human rights. Wilberforce was a devout stu- Mr. Thompson finished his speech, of which the dent of the Bible. He was a man of prayer. He above is but a faint sketch, amid the most earnest ex-God, to the Senate house, to plead the cause of the meeting adjourned till evening. nillions of Africa.

valent in the commercial and marine cities of my country, and which finally triumphed over Mammon

when Cowper sung of the wrongs of the slaveChurch, and made some kind and earnest remarks to
when Roscoe poured his hallowed lays upon the that effect. He is himself a rare example of a faith-

night of slavery end, and the golden sunlight of viz., that the 'Northern Christian Advocate,' a Methfree lom dawn upon the islands of the west, it was odist paper published at Auburn, which is read by a Christian people that crowded the halls and at least twenty-five thousand persons, has taken high churches of the father-land, to thank God that a ground on the subject of slavery, and has lost but a very great curse had been removed—a great crime abandon- few subscribers in consequence. This fact shows that ad-and a great blessing bestowed upon humanity.

holding America? It is not simply astonishment, it is abolitionists have not been in vain. absolute horror that takes hold of the enlightened Mr. Thompson, at the commencement of his eve-Christian, when he looks over the Atlantic and sur- ning address, took occasion to speak of the aggresveys the huge fabric of slavery here, guarded by the sions which had been made throughout the country

perishing in chains. Had I come here as a friend of rights of tax-paying citizens have been totally

I came not here us the enemy of America. I love this 'nigger question,' what is it? Why

The Liberator. I am told, on good authority, that your members a curse of slavery. Let no man dare to trifle with a Congress have been extensively engaged, during the subject like this, for he will find his part of the relast session, in franking to their friends and constitu-CONVENTION AT AUBURN-RECEPTION ents in the Northern and free States, as well as in the South, a vast quantity of sermons by reverend divines of the free States, sustaining the Fugitive Slave Law from the Bible! I am told that huge piles of this The principal portion of the afternoon session was wretched theological provender (great laughter) have been seen in different places at Washington, and that it has been liberally distributed to any one who would

estly for themselves, purchased the wretched slaves 'The most prominent feature in the great struggle from the Dutchmen; and thus commenced slavery in to the river side, and there on their knees ask God to It was Christian principle, and a conviction of bless their pious devotion to his decrees? This devo-Christian duty, which led the Quakers of olden days tion to the will of God would, I think, certainly have o break the yoke of bondage from the necks of their been chronicled, had it existed. What now if the slaves. All honor to the n for the deed! Would that planters should find out that slavery was NOT PROFITAthe mantles of the Says, the Sandifords, the Bateses, BLE to them, and therefore they had better give it the Woolmans, the Benezots, the Hickses, the Scotts, up-do you think the good souls would hold on to it the Witheralds, and the Savages had descended upon because they believed it to be a 'divine institution'? Do you think they would be willing to forego their It was Christian principle which guided that great pecuniary advantages to carry out the will of God? nan, GRANVILLE SHARP, to those conclusions, which, Do you believe that one of the hireling priests who with his own masterly pen, he spread before the now defend it from the Bible, would find texts to defend it when the interests of their slaveholding mas-It was Christian principle which moved, animated, ters required that the system should be abolished? astained and guided the immortal CLARKSON all Do you think we should hear so much of 'Paul sendthrough his labors of sixty-three years, and cheered ing Onesimus back to Philemon, if it was money out him at the close with the prospect of rest in the of pocket to the slaveholder to have the fugitive sent realms of liberty and love, where the great Redeemer back? O, my friends, if it were a divine institution, it would stand but a poor chance at the South-they would certainly send it to conscientious New Eng-

went from his knees, and from communion with his pressions of the approbation of the assembly, and the

At the commencement of the evening session, Mr. It was Christian principle, in its influence upon the Foster spoke to a resolution denouncing the Church onsciences of the people of Great Britain, which led in general of the free States, which, to this hour, with them to grapple with the sordid and cruel spirit pre- few exceptions, sustains slavery in all its blood and

of the Methodist denomination, did not agree with It was the hand of a Christian which swept the lyre Mr. Foster in regard to the extent of the guilt of the ful preacher, and has suffered much for his devotion to the cause of the slave. The spirit of his remarks Where bland are the breezes, delightful the clime." showed the good heart within, and those who did not agree with him could not but love the man for what It was Christianity that fed the holy flame of zeal he had done in the cause of truth and freedom, and and sympathy that finally, in its concentrated fervor, for the bland and Christian spirit which pervaded all consumed the scourges and fetters of inhuman oppres- he said. As there was not time to discuss a question so broad in its nature, Mr. Foster withdrew his It was Christianity that opened to me for years the resolution, and intends to visit Auburn at some futemples of Great Britain, whether the worshippers in ture time, and discuss with the worthy clergyman the those temples were the followers of Fox, of Wesley, question in relation to the guilt and responsibility of of Whitfield, of Calvin, of Fuller, or of Knox.

And when, at last, the hour struck that saw the of the times is the fact which this clergyman stated, the heart of the Church is not so much paralyzed as What, then, can Christian England think of slave- formerly, and is a testimony that the labors of the

roys the hage the sacred right of speech. 'All over the open the sacred right of speech. 'All over the The church denies the Bible to the slave, and cares and,' said he, 'the gentlemen of property and standnore for the gold ingots which the rich man piles ing have thought the meetings of abolitionists to be on the altar, than for the souls of the millions who are but fair cause for insult and riot on their part. The slavery, I had been received into the best society. garded; the impression that the abolitionists have no The merchant would have invited me to his princely rights has been well impressed upon the rising genemansion, and I should have been a guest at his te- ration. Boys and young men, who would not dare ble; for from the wealthy and great of my own land, I go into a political caucus to make a noise, hasten to could have brought the letters of introduction which what are called 'nigger meetings,' to disturb and an-would have made me the welcome guest of the mernoy the speakers; they are taught by the respectachant prince, the scheming politician, or the hirelisg ble people, (so called,) that to disturb us is not only priest. If I had been the friend of slavery, even no crime, but praiseworthy. The church member Henry Clay would not have hesitated to give me a and ministers have often either deliberately set them hair on the floor of the U. S. Senate chamber. Fut on, or have winked at and sustained these things. I hate oppression! and therefore the oppressors, and speak of it as a proof of the demoralizing effects the dependants and retainers of oppression, from the slavery upon the people. Because a question is unember of Congress down or up to the venal scrib- popular, the most sacred rights of citizenship are ruthbling editor of a Hunker newspaper, all with sne lessly trampled upon. Unpopular! What reform was there ever on earth that was not unpopular? and er. I love her clear skies, her magnificent rivers, that has challenged the mental resources of the greather vast forests, her wide prairies, her lofty moun- est intellects on earth; which has engaged in past tains. I hate nothing in America but slavery, and that is not an institution which belongs to such a go-heaven. The Granville Sharpes, the Roscoes, the rious country. Such a country and such a people Cowpers, the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, the Macaushould not be linked to such a curse, or cherish withn their bosom such a source of degradation and vo. jest men of the new, have for years given their best I have a right to speak on all questions which have energies to the question of the enslavement of the human race, and your grog-shop politican, your man, and the slave is my brother man; and when I hireling priest, and even the half-grown men and boys of America, think themselves very wise and padoing so, I recognize no color, no prejudice. I had triotic when they sneer at or disturb an abolition not legislative edicts or geographical lines. It is meeting. They think they have shown themselves enough for me to know that he is crushed beneath to be lovers of their country, when by hootings and enough for me to know that he is crushed benesh to be lovers of the country, when oy nooting and the heel of the oppressor, and that I am bound to stamping at the heal of the oppressor, and that I am bound to stamping of such a man as that, (pointing to S. S. Foster,) for himself, the right which God gave him to enoy of whom America is not worthy! The slavery question is sublime! It has to do with the soil and with its

sponsibility no trifling matter, when he shall meet the injured slave at the bar of God. Tell me, Americans, one good which slavery has brought the people of your country. Has it made you purer?-has it made you better?-has it raised you in the scale of nations? No! It has paralyzed your conscience, and put darkness for light; it has corrupted your legislation, and made the nation, most blessed by God, the ppressor of millions, and a curse to the world instead f a blessing. It has so maddened the brain of the cople, that they hug to their bosom the curse which feeds upon their vitals. It has made your nation a issing and a by-word to the tyrants of the old world. It has pauperized at the South a set of men who have all the elements of political and moral greatness, and but for this one accursed thing might be the happy possessors of one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of God's earth, but which is now burnt up and blasted by this system of utter wrong and oppression. Your slavery gives the infidel his argument. Your divines, at slavery's bidding, declare slavery to be of God, and the infidel says, 'If this be of God, give us the light of nature, and the kind instincts of the human heart'; and he scouts the priesthood, the church and the Bible which sustain such a system of unspeakable iniquity. You are nourishing a canker-worm which shall blight the branches of your mighty oak,-that tree beneath whose shade the weary and oppressed of all lands should find shelter, and you shall perish as the nations who have forgotten God and wrought wickedness have perished before you.

I know that the priest sneers at this, and the proud politician laughs at the danger, but that danger is not the less real. They laugh at the danger we portray as awaiting this proud nation, as the proud and tyrannical have ever done, and they will fall as their predecessors have fallen. They affect to despise us, and in the same breath tell us of the tremendous consequences which will follow this agitation! But they do not despise us, nor underrate our influence The dethroned politician of Massachusetts does not lespise us. He knows our power-he has testified to it in years past, when it was far less than at present-and he trembles now at the rebukes of the free people of the nation. The priest and the politician know, that should the people of this nation arise in their strength, and burst their thraldom from slavery, their dominion over body and soul would be at en end; the people would think for themselves, and their wealth would not minister longer to the emolument of the few. Hence comes the cry- Stop the agitation!' Stop it! Yes-stop the sun in his coursecarry a quart bottle, and bring home Niagara in your pocket! We bring you but a cupfull of truth from the great fountain from beneath the throne of God. Break the cup! have you dried up the fountain? If we continue this agitation, the land will become pure, and the prophetic politician might say to us- 'Thou shalt increase, but we shall decrease; our putrid streams will become dry, but yours shall grow never do this work, my friends. His feelings and his supposed interests prevent him from ever examining the question calmly. The merchant will never do it, for along the sea-coast from Galveston to Eastport, and in all the large inland towns and cities of your country, the merchants and traders are all in one great copartnership-a common bond of interest, viz., the profits of trade, binds them together. The priests will never do this work till the people shall demand it at their hands, and the pew shall preach loudly and arnestly to the pulpit. It is the cause of the people, and they must see to it. Let the people once awake to do their duty, and never fear the hireling priest and slippery politician will do theirs. When you have, with incessant labor, builded your temple of liberty, when the topstone is laid, and all is done, and nothing is wanted but a gilded weathercock, you will find plenty of priests and politicians who will offer themselves gladly for the place, and show the way of the wind when it sets in the right direction, as faithfully as they have shown their devotion to slavery when freedom was unpopular among the people of a free

The people have already got the lead of the subect, and are now on their way to a complete triumph. A few years ago, anti-slavery was confined room in Boston; and before that time, one man almost alone held and uttered the truths of God against slavery in this country. That man was Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Twenty years have passed, and he lives to see the fruit of his perils and his incessant labors. He sees an awakened nation! He sees all questions laid aside for the discussion of the question he has placed before the people of this land, and he sees not far off the certain triumph of the principles of free-dom in this land. Anti-slavery! where is it not? It is in the city, in the country, in the little village; it is in the halls of legislation, it is everywhere. The migrant shoulders his axe, and while in the forests of the far West he fells the trees with which to build his log cabin, wakes the echoes of those vast solitudes ple, and, like the atmosphere, pervades all space. Happy is the nation which cherishes that principle, and prosperous the people, who, while det cheerfully to others. That your country may soon do this, and in doing this meet the reward of conscience, and the blessing of a righteous God, no nan on earth more sincerely wishes than myself. For this end have I spoken to you, for this have I labored many years, for this I am willing to live, and, if

After thanking the assembly for their kind and patient attention, Mr. Thompson left the stand, while the people from galleries and floor gave him round after round of the most enthusiastic applause. ter round of the most enthusiastic a The Convention then adjourned.

yer resident here, whose family have laid us under great obligations for their hospitality and kindness. Douglass has gone to Rochester to make some pre-It is a matter of surprise that the people of this destiny! It takes hold on eternity! We meet to speak country hear so patiently the efforts of the Sieve of Incerated backs, of bleeding and broken hearts, parations for their hospitality and kindness. Douglass has gone to Rochester to make some precurative parations for the Convention there, from which city I proved and its abottors to extend its influence. Why! of souls whose light has been extinguished by the

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GEORGE THOMPSON AT ROCHESTER. DEAR ME. GARRISON !

You will recollect that, sometime since, the citi zens of Rochester gave an invitation to George Thompton to lecture upon the subjects of British Reform and British India before the Athenaum As-

The 'Daily Advertiser' of Rochester then con menced, somewhat in the style of the 'Springfield Re publican, the publication of a series of the most abu-sive and insulting tirades against Mr. Thompson which have ever proceeded from the prostituted press of this country. Every falsehood which the malicious editor, Hyatt, could invent, or glean from his lying Hunker exchanges, was again and again published, and he exerted himself to the utmost to create a mob for the reception of Mr. Thompson This he thought he could do in such a place as Rochester, for there are hundreds of canal boatmen, as I am informed, who winter here, and being rather a jolly set, do not care much about the merits of a question, if they can make a noise, and have a good time. This foul-mouthed demi-devil of the Advertiser has been for weeks playing upon the passion of these and other men, in order to get up a mo against Mr. Thompson, hoping to prevent the citizene of Rochester hearing him, and perhaps setting in train a set of measures which might result in the murder of Mr. Thompson, to propitiate the Slave Power, which he fancies will be ready to give him a consulship, or some other office, at the next change in the national

For a time, the efforts of this fiend seemed to pros per. Good men began to feel that if George Thompcame to Rochester, a mob was inevitable. gentleman named Geo. W. Pratt, who was one of the signers of the request for Mr. Thompson to lecture here, stood undaunted amid all this. Mr. Thompson arrived at Rochester on Monday afternoon, 10th inst. All along the road from Auburn, people rushed into the cars, many of them friends of freedom, to take him by the hand, and give him a God-speed, and others to look at the man who was going up to Rochester to dissolve the Union and get mobbed. The train in which Mr. Thompson travelled was an hour and a half behind the time, and for an hour of that time, six hundred of the most respectable people of Rochester sat patiently waiting his arrival in Corin thian Hall. As he was wearied with his journey he could not address them at that late hour, (4, P. M. and this circumstance being stated to the audience after hearing some remarks from Messrs. Douglass and Bliss, they retired to meet again on the next after

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, about twelve hundred persons were present, cheerfully paying for tickets of admission. Mr. Thompson appeared before the audience, accompanied by Mr. Pratt, Mr. Seyle, Mr. Loder, Mr. Post, and Mr. More.

The audience received him kindly, and he con menced his address. He remarked that circumstances rendered it necessary that he ahould deviate somewhat from the common course, and speak a few words in relation to himself.

Mr. Thompson accordingly thus commenced :-

Citizens of Rochester, Ladies and Gentlemen-If I did not stand before you in peculiar, I might say wholly unexampled circumstances, it would be my duty to enter at once, and without any extraneous preface, upon the discussion of the topic upon which I am announced to deliver a lecture.

I fully admit that a departure from the ordinary course would, without some strong reasons, be in very bad taste, more especially if it should be to indulge in references personal to myself. There are some cir cumstances, however, and they will readily suggest themselves to your own minds, why I stand excused, nay, justified, if I claim your kind indulgence for a few moments, while I attempt to remove the miscon ceptions which may exist respecting the character and designs of the individual who now very respectfully solicits your attention. (Partial cheering.)

Though a public man, from a distant land, presu ing to speak openly and fearlessly upon every matter that in my judgment affects the weal or wo of the human race, including millions of those who dwell upon these shores; and though I presume, besides, to speak of the conduct of individuals and bodies o men in this country as I think, I am utterly ALONE Whatever of kindness, hospitality or protection I receive is spontaneous. · I have no recommendation but my cause; no credentials but my character; no weapon of defence but a good conscience, and the faculty which I am now exercising of addressing the words of truth and soberness to those who, like yourselves, are willing to hear me. I frankly own this is a bold experiment; yet I have faith in the people of this great nation, and believe I shall not test their generesity in vain. You are a part of this nation, and I deem myself happy in the possession of this most favorable opportunity of opening my heart to you. The only request I make on my own behalf is, you will hear me. More than this I do not ask, and less than this I am sure you will not award. (Cheers.)

You see before you a man who, without the fear of being pointed to any one act or word of his life to contradict the assertion, can say with heart-felt sincerity and unreserved truth, that he cherishes not a wish in his soul inconsistent with the honor, the han piness, the freedom, the increase, or the glory of America. (Cheers.) If any man, not born on this soil, and not legally a citizen of this nation, can say he is an American, then can I look the most patriotic native-born citizen in the face and say, ' I, too, am an AMERICAN!' (Cheers.) True, I am not an Ameri can by the accident of birth. I was born in what you regard as a foreign country. This may have been a misfortune, but can scarcely be imputed to me as a crime. The act was wholly involuntary. (Laughtor.) Indeed, it was the act of others, rather than my own; while, therefore, I am willing to be judged for being here, I am not disposed to stand my trial as a eriminal for being born there. (Laughter and cheers.) True, I am not an American from having emigrated to this great and magnificent land to improve m condition. True, stocks, blocks, stoves and farms have not attracted me here, though I rejoice that others have been permitted to share in them, and grow rich thereby. True, I am not an American because this country offers to me emoluments and honors to which I cannot aspire in my own. True, I am not an American because it is convenient and fashionable t profess attachment to the principles and institution of democracy; but I humbly submit I can prefer better claim than these, for I am an American from having studied for myself, embraced upon conviction, and promulgated, in evil and in good report the great truths on which the rebellion in this country was founded, its Declaration of Independence deelared, and all its institutions, save one, reared to promote the good government of all, with the consent of all, for the benefit and freedom of all. (Cheers. Such a man should not, methinks, be obnoxious to the hatred or contempt of any who call themselves republicans. Does an American thank God, that here twenty millions of the human race have found a country, free from the shackles of absolute monarchy, the intolerance of priestly dominion, and the subjugation of a standing army? So no I. (Applause.

Does an American thank God for his freedom from taxation, taxation imposed in other countries, to maintain the barbarous pageantry of courts, the luxuries and privileges of a proud and pampered aristocracy, and a host of idle minions, who subsist upon the wasting toils of the meritorious but oppress children of industry? So no I. (Renewed applause

Does an American exult in the spectacle of twent millions of men governing themselves-the spectaci of humble merit rising to the highest offices the peo ple have it in their power to confer—the spectacle of a country, where it is not necessary that an enterand rise by his efforts to comfort, competence and

glory, or menace their prosperity? So no I. (Cheers.) India. (Loud applause.)

Does an American desire the institutions of his own land, which have made men free, and secured to opposed to the rights of the people? You shall them the enjoyment of their freedom, may be extendjudge. Until 1840, I never identified myself with any them the enjoyment of their freedom, may be extended ?-that they may supplant those forms of government which exalt the few to the injury of the many, was instituting State prosecutions against the Charand restrict the liberty, and thereby lower the dignity of those whom God created free and equal? So filled with their victims. It was then I resolved no

Does an American, when he counts up the benefits which are his to enjoy, and his to transmit, say opposing, and declared my adhesion, for better and with a grateful heart-God bless America! and make her a blessing to the world !' So Do I. (Great

Does an American, looking over the Atlantic to the land of his ancestors, say- Would that thou wert even as we are?' I, too, can say to my country-Would that thou wert not only almost, but altogeth er what America is, SAVE THOSE BONDS!" (Renewed applause.) O Columbia! Columbia!

Wouldst thou repent, and swiftly bring Forth from the camp th' unholy thing Consign it to remorseless fire— Watch, till the latest spark expire— Then strew its ashes on the wind, Nor leave an atom wreck behind; How would thy power and wealth increase! How would thy people dwell in peace! How would thy people dwell in per On thee th' Almighty's glory rest, And all mankind in thee be blest!

What I have now said might perhaps suffice to as sure you, that a friend, and not an enemy, hath come among you. (Cheers.) Let me, nevertheless, add a If any citizen of Rochester hath aught against me

and believes he can establish the truth of one of all the imputations which have been cast upon me, o cherishing evil designs towards this country, I invite him to meet me in the presence of his countrymen and neighbors. If any citizen of Rochester can produce a tittle of evidence to show, that in this country or my own, or elsewhere, in any public speech or private conversation, I ever uttered a sentiment respect ing America or her institutions, at variance with the truth, or inimical to the true welfare of this nation, or uncongenial with the spirit and design of the Declaration of Independence, I invite him to meet me openly. (Cheers.) If any citizen of Rochester, who has spoken or written to my prejudice in my absence, will now, that I am in person here, intimate his wil-lingness to confront me, face to face, I am prepared to meet him in a frank, courteous and manly manner (Applause.) I will also bear the entire expenses connected with the necessary arrangements for the holding of a free, but peaceable meeting. If any citizen of Rochester, competent, in the judgment of the community, and who is not prepared to dispute the opinions which I hold, is nevertheless prepared to deny MY RIGHT to utter them, I will give a similar meeting, and a similar guarantee to him, and promise him that he shall find in me an antagonist whom he shall be constrained to own a fair and generous one. (Great cheering.) I am, moreover, prepared to submit my opinions, if reduced to writing, and in the form of distinct and intelligible propositions, to the judgment and decision of the enlightened citizens of this place, that they may, by their vote, record their deliberate verdict upon the senttiments which I entertain, and am in the practice of advocating. (Cheers.) I ask only for myself, in the meanwhile, a just and impartial hearing. I ask only, that Rochester should say to me, (what Agrippa said to Paul,) George Thompson,

[At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Thompson itted his position behind the lecturer's stand, and, advancing on one side to the edge of the stand, said in the most solemn, emphatic and impressive man

universal cheers.)

thou art permitted to speak for thyself.' (Loud and

Ladies and Gentlemen,-You have heard the in vitations I have given, and the guarantees I have offered. I rely upon your sense of justice to make known what I have thus deliberately said. It is a matter of public notoriety, that I have been assailed to love and good works—united, if not by the ties of in your city by charges the most heavy, and by epithets that could only be deserved by a man of super human depravity and malevolence. If there is no (Cheers.) Every root of bitterness should be ex foundation in truth and fact for the assaults, I must leave you to judge of the character of those who have made them. If there be, you have heard my chalge, and after, these charges should be reiterated, demand of him who makes them where he was on this, the 11th of March, 1851, and why, in justice to himself, his Have you nothing to tell this audience about British city, and his country, he was not here to face the reforms? for those here expect that you should lee man against whom his accusations were hurled, ture on that subject. (Laughter.) And so I will. Alone, I am prepared to meet my accusers. Alone, if not fully to-day, at some other time ; (cheers,) but I will scatter their wespons to the winds, or depart, a I thought it my duty to let my friends a little inte disgraced man, from their city. You that dare accuse the heart of the man who will again and again adme, appear and face me, or for ever hide your heads. dress the citizens of Rochester, (renewed cheers,) un-(Great applause.)

If, till my accusers appear, it will be any satisfaction to the members of this audience to hear my an- plause.) swers to a few questions, I will put them to my-

self, and answer them. Were you not born in a king-ridden, tax-ridden country, where it is the opinion of many, that the largest part of the people were created like horses, doubtless desire the progress of those principles of with saddles on their backs, and bits in their mouths; and the other portion (the aristocracy) born booted and spurred, with whips in their hands, to mount your power to succor us in our present struggle. Do and ride the majority? (Laughter.) I answer, I was not regard us as your enemies, but as friends and born in such a country; but it has been the work of brothers, and aid us by your words of sympathy and my life, since I was capable of clothing my thoughts good cheer. If a public man from England, who, in in language, and could get the bit out of my own his own land, has ranged himself on the side of the mouth, to teach my fellow-horses that they were as people, against proscription and class legislation, come good as their riders (great applause); that they had to these shores, let him not be treated as though he the power, if they knew it and would exert it, to toss was responsible for the abuses which prevail in his their riders gently off, and to exchange the saddle of own country, but let him be commended for his honservitude for the toil of free labor, and the bit of sub- est though unsuccessful efforts, and animated by you jection for the sceptre of self-control. (Renewed God-speed.' (Cheers.)

Did you not grow up in ignorance of the great rebukes, and show to our people the more excellent events which have made this country free; and did way. Spare not whomsoever and whatsoever you you not, when you heard of them, imbibe the prejudices of your countrymen, and learn to scoff at Respirit of liberty. But at the same time give your conf age, I heard one of the most eloquent men in willingness to allow those things in you which strike England deliver a culogy on the character of George us as anomalous, or as injurious to the cause of gen-WASHINGTON. That oration first brought before me era freedom, to be pointed out; and deem us no the revolutionary history of this country; and since your enemies because we tell you the truth. (Cheers. that time, I have been an admirer of its institutions, a vindicator of the revolution, and an earnest wellwisher to the stability, the permanence, and the pros- this country to seem them carried out with imparperity of this nation. (Great cheering.)

Have not your acts as a public man been inconsistent with this professed sympathy with the political principles and form of government in this nation? I answer. I have not thought so, and do not now think so. Fully believing with Thomas Jefferson, that ' God has created all men free and equal,' I early Leave truth a fair field on which to combat error, and engaged in the great struggle for delivering from fear not the result. dage 800,000 human beings, held in slavery in the British Colonies, and did not cease my labors until fais obstruct the march of the people to the attainthey were emancipated. I afterwards exerted myself, meat of their rights, be able to point tion of a system of apprenticeship, which deprived not free; that a stranger is free to flatter, but not to them of the fruits of their industry, (Cheers.)

East India Company, whose career in India, for a cen- ion that all men are free and equal, and that in this tury, has been one of fraud, of treachery, and of vio-lence; and whose government, at this time, is oppos-ed to the rights and interests of millions of the hu-his chains. Let there be at least the liberty of free man race? I answer, Yes. I became a member of utterance, and a practical recognition of the right of that Company, that I might have the opportunity of mas to speak with his fellow-men on the great sub-exposing and denouncing the rapine and injustice of jectof the rights and destinies of humanity. (Cheers.)

prising and industrious man should sue with bated which it has been guilty. I did so for many years. breath for leave to live; but may work, and prosper, I openly impeached, in their own Court, and in Parliament, the conduct of the Company, and called upon influence? So do I. (Cheers.)

Does an American pray that this land and people may be preserved from every event, and every tendency, that would impair their strength, diminish their

> Have you not been in league with political parties political movement. At that time, the Government tists in all parts of the kingdom, and the jails were longer to be neutral in politics, so came out, and identified myself with those whom the Government were for worse, to the principles of Chartism. Ever since while, more than any man besides, I have censured the excesses of some of the Chartists, I have stood by their doctrines on the suffrage, and have voted and spoken for them in the House of Commons. (Loud

Are you not a British emissary, and the paid spy of the Government? Here I answer,-though, of right, eligible to attend every levee of my sovereign I was never in her presence-chamber but once, when I was charged to present an address to her, signed by 133,000 of the women of Scotland, in behalf of the slaves of the West Indies. I have never had a private audience of any members of the Government in my life. I have never accepted a single invitation to the party of a member of the Government in my life. To this hour, I do not know where the Treasury is where members go to ask favors of the Government nor could a member of the Government know of my intention to visit America, until he read of it, with all the world besides, in the columns of the public paers. (Renewed cheers.)

Have you not voted for measures to coerce and ppress the people of Ireland? Hear my answer to n Irishman in New York, who labored under a mistake on that subject :-

The letter alluded to has already appeared in the Liberator.]

Have you not written verses, breathing an unfriend y spirit towards this country? Never. I once wiote short piece, which I am sorry I cannot remember. I scribbled it as I sat under a tree in Upper India, on the 4th of July, 1843. It commenced :

'And canst thou, America, say thou art FREE. Whilst the slave bends, in fetters, his suppliant knee I cannot remember how it proceeded, but I know it nded with a fervent prayer for the redemption and clory of the country. More recently, however, we had those sweet minstrels, the Hutchinsons, in England, and while they were at my house, I sided and abetted in the getting up of a song for them to sing in the Queen's Concert Room. It was the period of he dispute on the question of the Oregon boundary. believe I can recall the lines which were sung, the irst verse to the tune of our national anthem of ' God Save the Queen,' and the last to your own lively air of 'Yankee Doodle.'

O may the human race, Heaven's message soon embrace, 'Good will to man!' Hushed be the battle's sound, And o'er the earth around, May love and peace abound, Through every land ! O! then shall come the glorious day,

When swords and spears shall perish And brothers John and Jonathan The kindest thoughts shall cherish. Then Oregon no more shall fill With angry darts our quiver, But Englishmen with Yankees dwell On the far Columbia river. Then let us haste these bonds to knit, And in the work be handy; And we will blend 'God Save the Queen' With ' Yankee Doodle Dandy.

I have now told you the worst I think, feel or wish egarding this country. Oh! believe me, if my prayer might be heard, it should be as full of freedor and happiness as it is full of all that is grand and majestic in its natural scenery; and we in England and you in America should be brothers-interchanging kiud offices-reciprocating benefits-provoking only government and human laws, by the bright ethereal onds of mutual love, esteem and admiration .-

And hearts that had been long estranged, And friends that had grown cold, Should meet again lib.

tracted.

But the last question I will put to myself is this til they have searched and proven him, and seen if there be any way of wickedness in him. (Great ap-

Let me conclude the lecture to which you have no so kindly listened, with a few words of fraternal counsel, as from a friend of human liberty, to those who have the power to aid the good cause. freedom which have conferred so many blessings on the people of this country. Know, then, that it is in

Continue to give us the benefit of your wholeso I answer, when sixteen years sures and your admonitions force, by exhibiting

> In England, we cherish high and exalted views of democratic and republican principles, and we look to tiality and success. Do not compel us to lower the views, or to look upon your great experiment with sorrow or disappointment. Let it not be said that you abuse your freedom, and that it is less safe to promulgate unpopular views here, than in countries where the institutions are less free and democratic.

Let not the enemies of the human race, who would sfully, to complete their freedom, by the aboli- for the proof, that here where men are free, speech them of the fruits of their industry. (Cheers.)

Condemn; and that the only opinion which is prohibHave you not been a member of the body called the ites from being uttered and proclaimed, is the opinand a more impartial application to the sublime principles of man's emancipation, on which your own freedom has been achieved. You can show as the Godlike example of a nation using its power to lift up the fallen-to vindicate the cause of those who have been wronged—to bestow the liberty it has conquered—to make one quarter of the earth ' all hallowed ground;' and to spread by its acts, more than by its professions the spirit of liberty to the remotest habitations of man. Oh! aid us thus, and we will fling back the taunts which the despots of the earth throw in our teeth! (Loud applause.)

as having come from abroad 'to abuse, alander, vilify and blackguard this nation and people.' Hear his worst wish. May He who hath planted your feet on this great Continent, and made you a mighty nation-who hath given you an inheritance exhaustless in its riches, as it is limitless in its extent—who hath caused you to lie down in green pastures, beside still waters, and crowned your existence with loving kindnesses and tender mercies,—may He turn your hearts to a consideration of what you owe to him for this long catalogue of blessings, and this boundless pros-pect of future good! May He dispose you to look with feelings of justice to the condition of those mil-lions who sigh and pine in bondage within this land May He put it into your minds to arise for their deliverance, and may He grant success to your labors !-Then shall you indeed be a free and happy peoplewhen the glorious sun, as he goes forth from the chambers of the cest to run his race, shall not from his rising to his setting ray, behold over all this magnificent realm, the mansion of a haughty tyrant, nor the hovel of a crouching slave.

(Mr. Thompson sat down amidst the reiterated plaudits of the audience.)

It was a glorious sight to see, as he went on, the

melting away of unfounded prejudice; to see the bland smile and kind look take the place of the averted gaze or positive scowl. The handsome English stranger, in the prime of life and of manly eloquence, stood before them, with his face beaming with thought, and the rich music of his voice in their ears, and thrilling their hearts. After speaking a few moments, he stepped forward upon the rostrum, and with indignant eloquence demanded to be confronted by his slanderer! But the viper had crawled hissing away to his hole, and instead of meeting the man he had insulted and vilified, he was safe in his office, concocting another batch of lies for his next day's paper. O, it was glorious to hear the voice of that lignant man rising like a trumpet through that lofty hall, vindicating himself from the slanders cast upon him, and demanding to see the liar who had uttered them; and it was heart-cheering to see the faces which were turned upon him, and hear the cheers which came thundering up at each pause he made, while pouring out his hot contempt upon the head of the wretch. It is hardly necessary to say, that the editor did not make his appearance at all among the assembly. Mr. Thompson continued his lecture, constantly sketch. He errupted by the irrepressible applause of the people; and he ended with a beautiful perforation, in which he paid a just tribute to all the true and rightcous principles of the American Government, and of cous principles of the American Government, and of the American people. At the close, the rostrum was crowded with citizens. They came up to him, and told him again and again that they had come deeply prejudiced against him, and they were rejoiced to see and hear him, and know him as he is. Beto see and hear him, and know him as he is. Before he left the hall, the audience requested him to ed periods. He speaks with perfect ease, thro

for his eloquence and noble heart. The poor libeller lustratio of the Advertiser is left alone in his infamy. Chopfallen and down, a large portion of his subscribers having left him, disgusted with his cold-blooded villany, his co-proprietors, who are gentlemen in feeling and conduct, upbraiding him with the disgrace he has brought upon them all and to a hield bireoff be her off the palm of victory. Mr. Thompson is more off the palm of victory. Mr. Thompson is more American, as America should be, and therefore would be that poor old wine-soaked, disappointed hunter after the Presidency, Henry Clay! as if the man whom Henry Clay should praise and ter after the Presidency, Henry Clay! as if the man from his subsequent review of Mr. Clay's recen whom Henry Clay should praise and approve could, praise approve could, praise and approve could, praise and approve could, praise and approve could, praise approve could, praise approve could, praise and approve could, praise approve could, praise approve could, praise approve could, praise approve could be approved to the could by any possibility, possess one noble or manly trait of heard both the introduction and the review. If we character! If Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Co. have any national justice or honor left, the calumni by any possibility, possess one noble or manly trait of should speak well of such a man as George Thomp-son, it would be strong presumptive proof that we should have a be Son, it would be strong presumptive proof that that which originated the scheme, or pretend to none decent man from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. T., I should think, is about fifty years of age. God forbid that their poison breath should ever breathe upon him in words of adulation! He has no sympathy with oppression, or with moral putridity. He belongs to the people; they know how to appre- ut to shame his defamers. In conclusion, whoseer desires to bear an exceed-

In giving a sketch of the proceedings at one of the meetings at Rochester, the Secretary for the occasion (in the North Star) says-

After a few remarks from Mr. Douglass, George Thompson, Esq., ascended the platform, and was greeted by a shout of applause which attested the high respect and warm cordiality felt in Rochester towards the distinguished and eloquent champion of human liberty and brotherhood. At the call of multitudinous voices, Mr. T. proceeded to address the meeting. He took up the question repeatedly put to him since his arrival in this country, as to 'What he had to do with American slavery?' and most ably did he answer that question. He denied that, in meddling with alavery, he was meddling merely with an American question. It was a hussan question before it became an American question The system might the local, but the principle was universal. Once grant that the American may hold property in man, and we concede the principle by which the Egyptian, the Turk, the Russian, may do the same thing. Indeed, America had made the subject of slavery a subject for the whole civilized world. She had cast three millions of her present that the application of the system of the procedure of an Englishman's family.'

At 1 o'clock, Gerrit Smith took the chair. At 2 o'clock, resolutions were read by the Chairman of the Committ 'c, S. J. May. Speech from Stephen Forther Pertty well, but not equal to his wife, Abby Kelly Foster, who immediately succeeded him. She is a glorious woman. So much benevolence—so much goodness manifested in every look and action. While she was speaking, George Thompson entered. He was loudly cheered. After the conclusion of Mrs. F's speech, the resolutions were read by the Chairman of the Committ 'c, S. J. May. Speech from Stephen Foster. Pretty well, but not equal to his wife, Abby Kelly Foster, who immediately succeeded him. She is a glorious woman. So much benevolence—so much goodness manifested in every look and action. While she was speaking, George Thompson entered. He was loudly cheered. After the conclusion of Mrs. F's speech, the resolutions were laid on the able, and Mr. Thompson took the stand. He spoke the was loudly cheered. After the conclusion of Mrs. F's speech, the resolutions were laid o greeted by a shout of applause which attested the

Above all, you may aid us by giving a wider range | the coast of Africa. 'Every wind from the South,' said he, 'comes to us freighted with the sigh and tears of its victims.' Slavery was a perpetual act of tyran ny against three millions of people. The stupendou wickedness of slavery could not be grasped nor fath omed. The certain consequences of sustaining slavery in America were pointed out in a fearfully powerful manner, and the doom of Assyria, Memphis, Babylon Greece and Persepolis, was held up in blazing elo quence, warning the American people against the longer continuance among them of this system of inquity.

There was a deep shudder manifest through th audience as Mr. Thompson lifted the veil and display ed the desolution and ruin into which mighty nations and empires had fallen in consequence of their wick-edness, and when he demanded in tones of thunder, Can Americans defy the omnipotent God?' Th matchless orator again denied that the question of slavery was exclusively an American question. slave was a brother. It was a human question. The slave possessed a living soul. It was a religious question. It was a question of labor, and of com-

Here Mr. Thompson treated the audience to a bril liant corruscation, illustrating the difference between free and slave labor, and bestowed a well-merited enomium upon the industry, enterprize, rapid growth and beauty of the city of Rochester, and closed this part of his address by saying, 'God bless you and increase you a thousand fold !"

Speaking of slavery as a religious question, Mr Thompson said, 'Tell me that God sanctions sla very, and I will look up to heaven no more! Tell me that God sanctions slavery, then farewell to a God of love!' There was something absolutely thrilling in these words, as they fell from the lips of the speaker. The whole speech on this occasion was a master-piece of eloquence, and it produced an electrifying effect on the vast audience assembled.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION-GEORGE THOMPSON.

The Rev. A. L. Post, in giving an account of the Anti-Slavery Convention recently held at Peterboro', N. Y., writes to the American Baptist, published a Utica, as follows :-

It is no disparagement to others, under the cir cumstances, to say, that among the speakers, George Thompson was the chief object of at-traction. He spoke at length, four different times during the sessions, and received many rounds of applause. I here saw and heard him for the first time. My anticipations were more than realized, although I was aware Lord Brougham had said of him, that 'he is the most eloquent man in England, in or out of Parliament.' On first scanning his features, and hearing him speak, the remembrance of our much beloved and lamented Charles Van Loon was revived in my mind, and I could not but sorrow anew that our American Thompson had so early been taken by an inscrutable Providence from the moral battle-field. I would like to give a full length portraiture

Mr. T., body and mind; but will venture only a sketch. He is a fine looking man, a little less than six feet in height. His manner is graceful, dignified and unaffected. His complexion is quite light, having a rather delicate skin—his eyes are hazel, large and full—his nose Roman—his hair osely for the netterance of smooth and well rounded periods. He speaks with perfect case, throwing his whole soul into his countenance and action; and if he hesitates at all, it is to speak with greater eloquence than with words. He has great versatility of speaking talent. Deep pathos, laughing humor, affectionate or indignant rebuke, keen edged sarcasm, sparkling beauty, thundering sublimity, and withering ridicule, all seem to be fully at his command. His instincts are in favor of humanity, and his religion does not give the lie to them. He dares to think, and speak what he thinks. He is uncompromising and true to what he believes to be friends of the right. Hence, he would not repudiate the anti-slavery pioneer, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and those who act with him, to escape opprobrium and mobs, and receive the plaudits of a pro-slavery public sentiment. In this he has spiked its guns, and ceased aiding the Advertiser. The Herald, from the first, has nobly sustained freedom of speech; and the Rochester Democrat, a Whig paper, having the largest circulation in the city, has to-day an entire column sustaining freedom of speech to the fullest extent, and praising George Thompson for his eloquence and noble heart. The poor libeller of the Advertiser is left alone in his infamy. Chop-

nization. I would that this guilty nation could have es against Mr. T. would be silenced, and have a better reason for Colonization than

He belongs to the people; they know how to appreciate him, and will both hear him gladly, and guard him from the malice of all his enemies. His triumph at Rochester is great, for it has been a triumph over rank prejudice, and in the face of threats of violence. The people of Rochester have concluded to judge for themselves, and have terribly rebuked editorial and Hunker insolence. Henceforth, freedom of thought and freedom of speech are not to be disputed questions in the beautiful city of Rochester.

G. W. P.

put to shame his defamers.

In conclusion, whoever desires to hear an exceedingly eloquent Christian philanthropist, and have their souls fired anew to the great moral conflict which is now being waged in this country, between Light and Liberty on the one hand, and Darkness and Slavery on the other, would do well to seek an opportunity to hear Geo. Thompson. After hearing him, every true, intelligent and unprejudiced lover of the doctrines of our Declaration of Independence, however cutting may be the rebukes against our national wrongs, will give him a hearty welcome to our country, and a God speed in the cause of the crushed and bleeding slave.

A. L. P. our country, and a God spee crushed and bleeding slave.

. We believe Mr. T. is four years younger than this

Correspondence of the American Baptist. GEORGE THOMPSON AT SYRACUSE.

At 1 o'clock, Gerrit Smith took the chair. At 5

America had made the subject of slavery a subject for the whole civilized world. She had cast three millions of her people forth upon the sympathies of mankind, utterly refusing to take cognizance of them herself. It was said that he had spoken here without invitation, but he was invited by the groans and tears of speechless millions to plead their cause.

[The Secretary can do no manner of justice to this part of Mr. Thompson's speech, which was masterly in the extreme, and at times sublimely eloquent.]

He next glanced at the American slave trade, and showed that, in all its essential characteristics, it was equal in cruelty and barbarity to that extrise on on

lence. The manly but sorrowful words to which he had just listened seemed to have roused his whole soul. To them, his long experience as a reformer, —his beautiful confiderce in the power of truth—his high courage,—his heart,—answered, No! He proceeded to show that the darkest hour is ever before the dawning. He was in his element. He spoke of the deep, dart bondage of the Israelites in Egypt,—of their misely and degradation. The hour came, and the mai, and that man was Mose, and truth triumphed. He spoke of sin, ignorance, and misery. Again the hour came,—again the light shone,—and Jesus Christ, the Reformer, had triumphed. He spoke of bigoty and world-wide superstition; and again the hour came, and Martin Lather stood before the Diet at Worms, and in the name of God and the right defiel his enemies. He conquer, and rejoiced. He spoke of his own reforms,—of India Emancipation, and of the repeal of the Corn Laws. He seemed, as he stood before us, the very embodiment of reform and progress. His magic words thrilled through our hearts, as he carried. Laws. He seemed, as he stood before us, the very embodiment of reform and progress. His mage words thrilled through our hearts, as he carried us over the lapse of ages, gathering up great reforms, and showering them like pearls over the audient the hearts of the desponding, to dispel their gloom. He bade them be of good cheer. They had been been good the control of the desponding to got a beginning for twenty. Years to got a beginning for twenty. He bade them be or good cheer. They had be laboring for twenty years to get a hearing. Those had driven the Administration and the ban rulers to an appeal. They had appealed to to patriotism, and even to arms and violence, to rolers to an appeal. They had appealed to lovely, rolers to an appeal. They had appealed to lovely, to patriotism, and even to arms and violence, to subdue the indignant spirit of freemen. Let that appeal be fairly tried, and he did not fear the issue. Humanity was the Plantiff, our country the bar, the world the Jurors, and God himself the Judge. It was theirs to fight manially, in the confidence that God would speed the right.

The effect was electrical. Every face beamed with hopeful joy,—even Douglass's. Every heart grew larger, and men abbuttoned their coats and made freer use of God's free air. The speaker continued. He uged young men, especially, to become soldiers for the right. He promised them, as their exceeding great reward, praction, toil and suffering. He thanked God that there was no rest in this world—that we must labor and suffer while we live.

I cannot go on. It would be in vain to attempt to describe a speech, while one of the chief element of the speaker's mover is in his invisit.

describe a speech, while one of the chief element of the speaker's power is in his inimitable style of oratory. 'He is a man,—take him for all in all,' we meet in this world only one such.

From the Providence Daily Post.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Mr. EDITOR:—The enclosed remarks by George Thompson, in Westminster Hall, on the evening of the 16th ult., have been in the hands of the editor of the Daily Journal nearly four weeks for publication Had he not given encouragement that he would publish them, they would not have remained so long in his possession. He says he has not read them, not did he intend to until he got ready to publish them. Will you give him and the public an opportunity to see the remarks of this world-wide philanthrops relation to the cowardly attacks upon him by the see the days after he arrived at Boston in October lat; and you will oblige many of your readers, and serve the cause of truth and righteousness. S. W. W. cause of truth and righteousness.

'And, first, let me say a word in reply to somethings uttered in your local press, of which I stall speak with equal frankness and respect.

I thank the editor of the Providence Journal for what he wrote on the 16th of December.

'When you attempt,' said that gentleman 'to put men down from speaking upon any subject, you interfere with an undoubted right. " " Now will it do to say that this right applies only to concerns, and not to aliens. The right to hear implies the right to speak, and if any of our citzens wish to hear foreign consistent above to receive any institute. hear a foreign emissary abuse our institutions, sinder our public men, and decry everything that we hold most sacred and valuable, they have an undoubt-

ed right to enjoy the patriotic loxury.

The principle here laid down by the editor of the Providence Journal guarantees to me all I sak, and far more liberty than I have any wish to avail myself of. Until I am an apostate from truth—until I as the enemy of human freedom, and a traitor to mown convictions, I cannot abuse the institutions America, but on the contrary must continue to love and prize them, and labor for their establishment throughout the whole world. I cannot therefore esercise the right which is here granted me. I shall n the right on other shores, where the however, claim the right on other shores, where he Institutions of America are assailed and reviled, he stand up and vindicate them as founded on the alienable rights of man. As little can I accept the right yielded me of slandering the public men of this country. To slander, says your great lexicographer, is to defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report. I cannot accept the liberty to do that I can only say of public men what I believe to be the truth, and as I have no party or political purpose to serie to detract from the merits, the claims or the vitus of any public man. Neither will those who const to hear me have their expectation realized if the to hear me have their expectation realized, if they suppose me capable of decrying that which is either valuable or sacred in America. For whatever is worthy of being thus described, I must entertain and expects and join with agitation, with a view to oring south the testion of the union of these United States. If this were my object, I should be compelled to confess that I have never yet met with an Englishman to join me in it. I know of no men in England, who desire the dissolution of the Union; sill less any who are, by concerted action, seeking is overthrow. For myself, I can say, that it would not be the seeking in the content of the union of the Union; sill less any who are, by concerted action, seeking is overthrow. cause me unutterable joy to know that these State cause me unutterable joy to know that these States were connected by a bond of union in righteomness, that might defy the influence of une and resist the machinations of the world in arms to bring about its dismemberment. If I was an American citizen, and were asked if there was anything I preferred above the Union, I should funkly answer that I preferred an adherence to the great principles on which the independence of American was based, to a union which compromised and ofference thas a principles. I should prefer obedience raged those principles. I should prefer obedience to the law of God, and the dictates of humanity to any political union. I should prefer my osa free dom and the freedom of my own State, to a union for which I had to pay the price of my own liberty se at my own doors. But lam and the rights of those at my own doors. Durant not an American, and as a simple friend of anirem

not an American, and as a simple friend of university instice. I am content to declare those self-evident truths which will in time renovate and purify the politics of all mations, and secure to every one of every complexion the rights which are his as the child of God, and the equal of every other human being. In the paper I have referred to, I find as tries taken from the N. Y. Observer, in which the edite states that he was present at a public meeting in London, where I prevented a Scottish clergman of the name of Chalmers from vindicating the course he had pursued during a visit to this country. All I he had pursued during a visit to this country. deem it necessary to say on this point is, that i go the statement an unqualified contradiction, as I defy the editor of the New York Observeduce a letter from Mr. Chalmers, the person resented as aggrieved, confirming the truth of assertion. There is not a man living who can truth say that I ever prevented him from freely size ing his opinions at a public meeting. I lare so done with persons and papers in Frovidence.

GEORGE THOMPSON AT THE WES

The following paragraphs from two successions of the Rochester Daily Democrat, What paper) the 19th and 20th inst, shows that I Thompson, notwithstanding the denuncitions Henry Clay and the Whig wire pullers of Spot field, is finding his way to a warm spot in the hears

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., lectured on Bills of Americans: India, to a thronged house yesterdy afraidie and intellect of our city. Mr. Thompson were present and intellect of our city. Mr. Thompson (Carlotte and Intellect of Our city.) lecture in continuation of the same supject thian Hall this evening. We advice all pose to attend, and especially the ladies, tearly start.

'Mr. Thomrson, the eloquent English religion who has received such flattering attention from the terror class of our citizens has accepted an it tion to lecture before the Young Men's Assort His lectures upon India are regarded as most ifful in respect to composition, and consensing highest degree of interest as faithful description are portion of the globe containing one-courts a portion of the globe containing one-courts.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, MARCH 28, 1851.

We hope the following Call for a State Con on to protest against the Fugitive Slave Law, and vention to protect away and to combine for its repeal, will be responded to by all who claim to be freemen in this Commonwealth, with the celerity of lightning and the force of the thunder-

NOTICE.

All citizens of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, opposed to the Fagitive Slave Law, and in favor of adopting such measures, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, as may procure its ential modification or final repeal, are invited to ssemble at WORCESTER, on TUESDAY, April 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting together, and devising the best means of advancing that object.

S. C. PHILLIPS, Salem; CHARLES F. ADAMS, Quiney: HORACE MANN, West Newton; JOHN G. PALFREY, Cambridge JOHN M. WILLIAMS, Boston; AMASA WALKER, N. Brookfield; S. G. HOWE, South Boston : J. G. WHITTIER, Amesbury; CHARLES SEDGWICK, Lenox; SAMUEL HOAR, Concord; ERASTUS HOPKINS, Northampton; HENRY STEARNS, Springfield; GEORGE W. BANCROFT, Groton CALEB STETSON, South Scituate; JOHN B. ALLEY, Lynn; J. A. ANDREW, Hingham : JOHN A. BOLLES, Winchester; S E SEWALL Melrose: ANSON BURLINGAME, Cambridge: R. E. APTHORP. Boston: J. P. BLANCHARD, " TIMOTHY GILBERT, " WM. B. SPOONER, " JOSEPH WILLARD, "

And a great many others, whose names will be given

NATIONAL CONVENTION. We heartily respond to the suggestion contained in the stirring article we have copied from the Cleveland True Democrat, (see last page,) that a National Convention should be held on the 4th of July next, of all those who hold in abhorrence the Fugitive Slave Law, and deem it fit only to be trodden under foot. Obedience to this unconstitutional and nefarious Law is the great issue made at the present time by the Slave Power. Let it be met promptly, in the spirit of freemen. We would recommend Buffalo as the most suitable place for the

THE PRESS.

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E WEST.

AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET. This is the title of another new weekly Literary and Miscellaneous jourpal, which has presented itself within a short time for public favor, in this city. It is published every Saturday, by Samuel G. Andrews & Co., 40 Cornhill .-Terms, \$3 per annum. Four numbers have already appeared. It makes a very handsome appearance, and its workmanship is highly creditable to the publishers. Pictorial illustrations are to accompany each number; in which, also, the ladies ' will find a Needlework Department, that shall not be excelled, and that no other American weekly journal affords at all."

In this pot of ointment-figuratively speaking-

there is a fly that causes it to stink. The very first

article, under the editorial head, on ' Law and the Mob

Spirit, is as brutal in its tone as it is contemptible in

logic. It relates to the meritorious rescue of 'Shadrach' from the clutches of the villains who attempted to deprive him of his God-given rights; and is worthy of Bennett's Herald or the Washington Union .-It commences thus :- ' The stability, permanency and sefulness of civil governments, of whatever name, depend upon the integrity with which the laws are preserved, and the certainty with which punishment is meted out to the offender.' No matter how atrocious the laws, or cruel the punishment, they must be strictly enforced and implicitly obeyed ! The fallacy of this is palpable. Now 'the stability, permanency and usefulness of civil governments' depend mainly upon the sustice and IMPARTIALITY of the laws. If these are cruel and oppressive, then with the attempt to execute them come contumacy and resistance, and ultimately revolution; as in the case of our revolutionary struggle. The passage of human enactments, which reduce one portion of the people to the condition of chattels, is despotism run to seed; and the government which commands obedience to them forfeits all claim to allegiance, and deserves to be instantly hurled to the dust. The servility of the anonymous editor of the 'Budget' is without limits, and his profligacy absolute; for he coolly declares that while any law exists, he is a bad man who wilfully disobeys it, and he justly renders himself amenable to its severest penalties'! Nay, more. 'We care not whether the law be to guard one's honor, to recover a fugitive, or to punish a murderer; . . . Aswever unjust it may appear to us,' to offer it any violence ' becomes treason to all that is sacred in life, all that is secure in government, all that is hely in religion' !! we know not its name-murder is a virtue in comparison'!!! The writer of such stuff is either a blockhead or a hypocrite. How black is the category in which he places Jesus of Nazareth, prophets and spostles, martyrs and confessors, the Pilgrim Fathers, and the 'Heroes of Seventy-Six' ! The climax of his effrontery is reached in the sentence- It is the genius of a FREE government, that each citizen thereof is a party to the compact'-when he knows that more than three millions of the people are utterly dehumanized by this government, and thus by his own showing it is horribly despotic. He admits that the rescue of poor Shadrach was effected without injary to any one-that, at the worst, 'a number of colored persons rushed in, and with a degree of skill and despatch, which left no time for resistance, bore the prisoner away'; yet he brands it as a * high-handed outrage, and represents it as 'treason against that great Act ordained of God, (!!) the Constitution of 'ar country,' and 'a crime that might well forfeit one's life for the folly' !!! Why, if ever any one deserved to have a slave-driver over him, and to be reckoned with asses and awine, it is this lickspittle of slavocracy! And he specially invites 'the ladies' bestow upon his polluted and blood-reeking Budget their smiles and patronage! Whatever the adies' may do about it, we believe that THE WOMEN of New England will shrink from contact with such a sheet as they would from the embrace of a deadly

The all-pervading, all-controlling influence of slavery in this country is vividly illustrated in a case like this. Here is a journal, of a literary and miscelancous character, designed specially for the parlor, and out of the arena of party politics; yet in its very first number it gratuitously does homage, in the nost abject manner, to that terrible Power, which, having enslaved one eixth portion of the population, is sceking to close the lips and crush the liberties of the comainder. This is, in the language of the prophet, running to evil, and making haste to shed innocent

We hope to see the article we have criticised expressly disclaimed by the proprietors of the 'Bungar,' and that henceforth no stain will sully its pages; in which case it will have our best wishes for its suc-

The first number of this 'brilliant pictorial and mis-cellaneous journal' was issued in this city on Satur-ren, of Hancock, of Adama, and of all who, in this or day last. In point of typographical beauty and artis- in other lands, have vindicated the cause of the optic taste, it surpasses every other sheet in the country, and probably in the world. It is printed on the bloodless, noble deed. Had I been the man whom finest of paper, and with a font of copper-faced brevier type of the most modern style; its columns are served, how intense had been my gratitude! how devoted to 'original tales, sketches, and poems, by the boundless my admiration! how fervent, how deep, best American authors, and the cream of the domestic how heartfelt, the homage I had paid to your daring and foreign news'; and each number is to be beauti- and your goodness! Had son or daughter of mine fully illustrated with a number of accurate engravings, been thus rescued from the power of this slave-huntby eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in ing republic, with what emotions should I lay a fa-all parts of the world, and of men and manners. The present number contains five superior engravings, to me the child of my love!

The representing a View of Quincy Hall Market—The Dear Garrison, my heart is ready to burst! Had Sultan and his Circassian Slave-View of the Park, Webster, Clay, or Fillmore, been thus rescued from Broadway, New York—American Steamship Atlan-tic—The Glass Palace, 'the ninth wonder of the scene? Would Fillmore have issued his proclamation world, designed for the World's Fair. It promises against the brave men who, in defiance of Congress, constantly to aim to inculcate the strictest and highest the Constitution, and the Republic, had dashed it tone of morality, and we hope its promise will be ful-ly redeemed. Price \$3.00 a year—single copy, 6 cts. F. Gleason, Publisher, Museum Building, Tremont

Would Clay have instituted an inquiry into their con-Street, Boston.

large portion of our present number to an account of the labors of this distinguished philanthropist and elstood in that room claimed as a brute, and about to be oquent orator in Western New York. Imperfect as consigned to slavery by this nation, and had that noany and every attempt to report his speeches must be,
—and impossible as it is to convey to the mind of the

doors, and bade him walk forth, and live and die a reader the manner of their delivery and the spirit of freeman, would he have condemned the deed? Would the occasion, -still, what we are enabled to present he not have prestrated himself to his deliverers, and to our readers will be perused with unalloyed grati- said, 'Accept the homage of a grateful heart'? fication. It will be seen that we have devoted one Before me are extracts from several Whig and Dem half of our first page to articles of a truly Satanic char- ocratic papers, full of rant and fury about the sanctiacter against Mr. Thompson. We place them on re- ty of law, the sacred Constitution, the glorious Union. cord as a part of the strange history of the times. - The fools-the hypocrites! Constitutions, enactments Compare the sentiments and views which they at- of Congress, political Unions, what are they, arrayed tribute to Mr. T. with those which are every where against the strongest, noblest instincts and impulses avowed in his speeches, and say whether more fiend- of human nature? Cobwebs before a tempest! In ish malice was ever exhibited toward any one since the redemption of Shadrach, they all went down be-Jesus was accused of having a devil, and being sedi- fore the pure, noble impulses of Humanity, in favor of tious and blasphemous in spirit. Decidedly as cool a liberty and against slavery. The Religion, the Church specimen of impudence as was ever exhibited is seen and Priesthood, the Army and Navy, the Constituin the correspondence of the lawless editor of the tion and Congress, the Government and God of this Rochester Advertiser with the mobocratic proprietors slaveholding and slave-hunting Republic, all went of the Springfield Republican, for the purpose of ma-king out a case against Mr. Thompson! Can this be

sketches of the Rochester meetings. These next the oppressed go free, and for restraining them from

LABORS FOR THE DESTITUTE PRISONER. Our philanthropic friend, John M. Spean, has laid before approve the rescue of that slave, and the manner of it. the public, in a pamphlet of 16 pages, his fourth an- Do stir them up to it. Now is the time to speak nual report of his benevolent labors for the destitute out, when almost the entire political and religious prisoners in this Commonwealth; and a very encour- world are holding up their hands, reeking with the aging one it is. During the past year, Mr. Spear has and Punishments, in various towns in the State; become bail for prisoners to the amount of \$2750; distributed, among prisoners and others, eighty thou- God of Battles over thousands of innocent men, wosand two hundred and forty publications; travelled, men and children, slaughtered in defence of slavery, in furtherance of his Christ-like labors, seven thousand miles; made seventy-three visits to prisons; carried on an extended correspondence; and assisted There is no apology for the stupendous lying and hythree hundred and fifteen persons, by furnishing poerisy of American priests and politicians ; there can them with food, clothing, lodging, counsel, employment, or by returning them to their friends. In pros- that it may be damned. ecuting this work, he has received from known and unknown friends, \$1736 59; and expended \$1,733 33; leaving a balance of \$13 26 with which to com- were colored men. That descendants of Africans mence the labors of another year. In regard to the prisoners for whom he became bail, he states the remarkable and very gratifying fact, that they all prov- erty, when white men chose to shut it in favor of slaed true to him, (with a single exception,) and appeared for trial at the appointed time. The testimonials law and constitution, in defence of freedom, which in his Report to his moral worth and singular fitness kidnappers and slave-hunters had made to protect opfor the work he has voluntarily assumed, -being the pression, is not to be tolerated by the valorous Clays, agent of no society, but moved solely by his own Websters, Fillmores, and the unprincipled priests and benevolent impulses,-are all richly deserved; and politicians of a slave-hunting church and governthe incidents which he recites are full of pathos and ment. The colored people of Boston have as good a interest. Long may he live, and liberal may be the right to break open the court-house to give freedom aid extended to him! Those who are disposed to to the slave, as had our revolutionary sires to break make contributions can send them to his address, open the ships of tyrants, and throw their tea over-2 1-2, Central Court, Boston.

an Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in Wey- been done in their behalf. mouth on Sunday next, in the Universalist Meeting | The men who planned and executed that rescue House. We hope that it will be a full one, and that that escape of a man from slavery to liberty-DID every neighboring town will send a numerous dele- THEY DO RIGHT? Shadrach had an inalienable right gation. Let us lose no opportunity to denounce the to be free-Did they do nobly who secured to him Fugitive Law, and the hateful cause it serves ; let us that right? Not only, Was the rescue right? butresolve to wage an unending war against it, until it Were the means used right? These are the issues now and Slavery are swept from the face of the land .- M. before the nation and the world. The question of a

for lack of room. The proceedings of meetings of Is it right to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of colored citizens of Boston, recently held in opposition the spoiler—a victim from the hands of the robber and to the Colonization Scheme, are unavoidably deferred.

FREE.

LEESBURGH, Carroll county, O., February 22, 1851.

drach, claimed as a slave, and whom this Govern-Yea, verily—'If there be a crime blacker than this, ern slavery. I saw the noble victim betrayed, seiz- been rendered null and void. ed, fettered, and dragged to the court-room, there to have the question decided by one man whether he was a beast or a MAN. My soul was in his soul, as he was being dragged to that infernal tribunal on which a fiend, in the shape of a man, was sitting, to try a fellow-being on such an issue. I felt the spirit of manhood, as it glowed in the breast of Shadrach, inlaw and Cosstitution are trampled in the dust. Rejoice in God, all ye lands! And again I say, Re-

joice! THE SLAVE IS FREE! I am wild with joy. I cannot help it. I do not is pure, true, just, manly and heroic within me. My heart must be still in death, every sentiment of honor, before I can cease to share the joy of those who up their residence with them. rescued Shadrach from his impending doom, the night after the deed was done, and they lay down to prevent wars. If each State has a right to deter-

duct, except to bestow on them a nation's plaudits had he been the victim rescued? And Daniel Web-GEORGE THOMPSON. We devote, ungrudgingly, a ster-that body without soul, that head without heart,

hearts of those men who opened a way of escape to that betrayed and hunted slave. For thus inspiring G. W. P.' has kindly furnished us with other those brave men to open the prison-doors, and let shedding the blood of the tyrants, I thank thee, God of the slave!

Abolitionists throughout the land should meet and warm blood of 80,000 Mexicans, slain in defence of elivered eighty-nine Discourses on Prisons, Crimes, slavery, and declare that those men did their dutya noble act-in breaking open wooden doors in favor o liberty. The very men who shout three cheers to the now utter howlings of horror that a door of a courtroom should be forced open in defence of freedom be none. The nation is given over to believe a lie,

Then, in the estimation of the politicians, the dee was all the more horrible, because the actors in it should dare to lift a hand against Anglo Saxons-that black men should dare to open a door in favor of libvery-that NEGROES should dare to trample on a board, to resist political oppression. But every man and woman knows the deed of rescue was just; and CONVENTION AT WETMOUTH. It will be seen that they would all have thanked those who did it, had it

HIGHER LAW-OF GOD OR NO GOD-is involved. Get At least a thousand articles (every one of which a verdict from this nation and from Europe. Is it we are desirous of laying before our readers) excluded right to rescue a fellow-being from the jaws of a shark? tal ravishers?—even when such deliverance involves GOD HAS TRIUMPHED-THE SLAVE IS only the opening of doors which the perpetrators of the outrages wish to keep shut?

With all my soul, I say again, God HATH TRIUMPH-ED-THE SLAVE IS FREE! The designs of bloody men are defeated; the right arm of the tyrant, in this I have just read an account of the rescue of Sha- case, is broken. By all that is true, just and humane in heaven and earth, I rejoice with joy unspeakable ment was attempting to consign to the hell of South- that the slave-hunting law and Constitution have

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

PUGITIVE SLAVES.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is said by the Court, (as I noticed in my last communication,) that it is perfectly competent for ducing him to say, 'I will never be a slave ! Give me one State to stipulate by a treaty with another to liberty or give me death ! And when the doors of that deliver up fugitive slaves of the latter, who may come court-room ('Hall of Justice,' indeed!) flew open at into their dominions. It seems to me that this docthe bidding of that glorious Spartan band that had resolved to stand between a man and slavery, with an there was not a lurking notion in the mind of the Court, that though slavery is held by them to be con-Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within the bless his holy name.' GOD HATH TRIUMPH-tice in Massachusetts, yet it is not so in the slaveholding States themselves; that what is essentially wrong in some places is essentially right in others. If sls-The authority of Congress to sustain slavery is very is contrary to antural right and the plain princi held in contempt. The power of the nation to ples of justice' in South Carolina as well as here, a make escape from slavery a crime is laughed to scorn. slave would have a perfect right to make his escape from that State into Massachusetts, and we should have no right to send him back again to a State where he would be reduced to the condition of a slave, and be deprived of all his rights. It is true the Court soul would be high treason to my nature—to all that and necessary to secure peace and harmony between adjoining nations, and to prevent collisions and bo guished from my soul-before I can cease to share der wars. It would be no encroachment upon the the holy joy of that man's heart when he walked rights of the fugitive, for no stranger has a just claim from that den of consecrated villany, and the dark, to the protection of a foreign State against its will, long night of slavery that was settling on his soul especially when such protection would be likely to involve the State in war; and each independent State God-directed band of free, noble spirits, that dashed down the wooden obstacles that stood between a man and liberty and hot are that stood between a man library and hot are the stood between a man library and hot are the stood between a man library and library and hot are the stood between a man library and hot are the stood between a man library and hot are the stood between a man library and hot are the stood between a man library and library and hot are the stood between a man library and and liberty, and bade the slave be free, the chattel be a man-God bless them! He has blessed them. My necessary to examine them here separately. One is, that a stipulation in a treaty to deliver up fugitive must usurp the place of courage within me, mean-ness of manhood, baseness of bravery, falsehood of truth, evil of good, hatred of love, hell of heaven, what class of persons it will permit to come and take

As to the first, the necessity of such a stipulation their pillows feeling that, through their means, under mine its own institutions and laws, and what class of God, that brother-man could look to their common persons shall come into its dominions, and be admittather, and say, 'MY FATHER! I AM FREE!' ted to the rights of freemen and citizens, it is obvious

GLEASON'S PECTORIAL DRAWING ROOM COMPANION. | Brave men and true! Patriots, heroes, friends of God | that its determination to receive a certain class, and | THE PRESIDENT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF admit them to these privileges, as, for instance, those who are accounted slaves fn another State, cannot be an invasion of the rights of this latter State, or be a just cause of complaint or war on its part. For one State, as Massachusetts, has the same right to de. termine that a particular class of men as the color-letter from the U. S. Secretary of State: termine that a particular class of men as the colored men shall be freemen in Massachusetts, as South Carolina has to determine that they shall be slaves Hon. John P. Bigelow, Mayor of Boston. Carolina has to determine that they shall be slaves in South Carolina. And the former State has also the same right to decide that it will allow these colored men to come and reside among them with the privilege of citizens, as the latter State has to determine that these colored men, while within its boundaries, shall be considered slaves, and treated as such. I am now speaking of the political rights of States, and not of their moval rights, tor, according to the latter, I do not believe the institution of slavery can be sustained in any State whatever. If these remarks, then, be sound, it is evident that there is no danger then, be sound, it is evident that there is no danger to then, be sound, it is evident that there is no danger to regard with the greatest respect and veneration of war in the case stated, for there would be no encroachment of one State upon the rights of another,

The second proposition advanced by the Court is, right to exclude fagitive slaves. Now this, as a general proposition, I should respectfully deny. There may be cases where a State may refuse to allow a certain description of people to come into its dominions and reside among them, when there are reasons aftering its own welfage or a sefer for doing it. It fecting its own welfare or safety for doing it. It and still maintains that Union; and that their patriotanother State when they will become chargeable in it.

Or it may refuse to allow a class of persons, who are known to be inimical to its government and laws, or might endeaven the man that their particular is mould never fail to counsel them to fulfil all their obligations under the Constitution, justly and fully, and in the very spirit in which such obligations were entered into by their renowned ancestors.

Entertaining these sentiments, it was difficult for might endeavor to subvert or interfere with its government and laws. But, in my apprehension, it ceived, of the outrage on all law, perpetrated in Boston, contact their being persecuted in their country, and subjected to unjust disabilities, whether political subjected to credit the accounts which were received, of the outrage on all law, perpetrated in Boston, on the 15th February last.

That a prisoner in lawful custody, within the walls of the Court House, in the centre of the city, and in full sight of the offices of all the municipal authorities. shall be relieved from them. And the greater is their claim on the score of humanity and sympathy, that they should be received into the latter State, and be admitted to the privileges of its citizens.

ties would cease, and where they could be admitted to all the rights of citizens, and the Government of England should be desirous of preventing them from coming here, would this Government have a right to insist that the United States should not receive them, or would our Government be justified in making a or would our Government be justified in making a to discharge the duties incumbent on them, by treaty with England to exclude them? Or suppose constitution and laws of the United States, faithfully and fearlessly, under all circumstances, when-duced to such a low state of wages that they could not obtain a comfortable support for themselves, should be desirous of coming to the United States, where they could obtain better wages and a better livthe Poles or the Hungarians, or any other people suf- and creates ill feelings towards those whose onl United States, would our Government be justified in cases enumerated with other Governments to exclude I conceive, to admit them. Their very condition and sufferings would constitute a claim on their part to our kindness and sympathy, and make the obligation to receive them, on the score of humanity and philanthropy, imperative and decisive.

Now apply these principles to fugitive slaves. The very fact that they are slaves, fleeing from wrong and oppession, instead of being the reason why we should exclude them from our State, is the very reason why we should receive then-and instead of being the reason why we should stipulate by treaty or constitutional provisions with the slaveholding States to interdict them from our territory, is the very reason why we should refuse to take such obligation upon us. Peonle who enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens in the States where they are living, need not resort for the transmission of the resolution to another State for that purpose, but those who are to another State for that purpose, but those who are deprived of all these rights and every other, are justified in seeking them in a State where they can obtain them.

But even admitting the doctrine laid down by the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. Court in this case to be correct, and that it would be sound policy for Massachusetts to act upon it, and to exclude people of color from coming or residing within our territory, I would respectfully inquire whether it institution. And that the slave shall be delivered cosed to have been done by the poor unfortunus petithin this State to his master, to be returned to the woman, in her struggles to save her life. up within this State to his master, to be returned to the State whence he had fled, again to be plunged into Slavery. This provision of the Constitution of the United States recognizes the binding force of slave lases within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, the relation of master and slave, and the right of property in mendation of the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts, that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and innlienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberty. This article was considered by the Court in this very case as abolishing slavery in Massachusetts. And yet, notwithstanding this, the Court recognizes the right of one man to consider another man as his slave within the bounds of Massachusetts, and as such to remove him from this State.

If the Constitution of Massachusetts declares that 'all

THE SLAVISH RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOS-

At a meeting of the Boston Common Council or

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1850.

He has been taught to believe that their inhabi-The second proposition advanced by the Court is, that a State has a right to determine what class of persons it will permit to come and take up their residence with them, and have, as a consequence, the

and subjected to unjust disabilities, whether pointed religious or personal. Mankind have a shoral right to take up their abode in whatever part of the world they please, so long as they will conduct as good citizens, and be obedient to the government and laws. And if they are subject to unjust disabilities of any of the authorities, or any of the citizens, to any of the authorities, or any of the citizens, to pursue or the properties of the offices of all the municipal authorities, had been, at noon day, forcibly rescued, by a mob of one or two hundred persons, from the offices of all the municipal authorities, had been, at noon day, forcibly rescued, by a mob of one or two hundred persons, from the offices of all the municipal authorities, had been, at noon day, forcibly rescued, by a mob of one or two hundred persons, from the officers of the law, carried out of the building and through the public streets, in a sort of triumph, and enabled to escape altogether, without an attempt on the part of any of the authorities, or any o and privations in one country, the greater is the rea-son why they should remove to another, where they

admitted to the privileges of its citizens.

Suppose a class of men, as the Dissenters in England, or the Roman Catholics in Ireland, who are subject to certain civil disabilities, should be desirous of removing to the United States, where these disabilities would cease, and where they could be admitted

The President is confident that the great majority of the states are entirely level to the citizens, and upon the authorities; an act of successful temerity, on the part of a very inconsiderable number of persons, which only needed to have been apprehended the shortest time beforehand, to ave been prevented.

The President is confident that the great majority of the citizens and upon the authorities; an act of successful temerity, on the part of a very inconsiderable number of persons, which only needed to have been apprehended the shortest time beforehand, to average the citizens and upon the authorities; an act of successful temerity, on the part of a very inconsiderable number of persons, which only needed to have been apprehended the shortest time beforehand, to average the citizens, and upon the authorities; and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and constant and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and constant and upon the authorities; and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and constant and upon the citizens, and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and constant and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and constant and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and constant and upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; and constant and upon the citizens, and upon the citizens, and upon the citizens, and upon the citizen

Constitution and laws of the United States, faith

not unwilling to seize upon it, to question the dis-position of your fellow citizens to comply with their constitutional obligations in good faith; and the hising, would our Government be justified in excluding them by treaty or by laws to this effect? Or suppose them by treaty or by laws to this effect? Or suppose only the suppose of the supp fering from despotism and oppression, should wish to enjoy their freedom and the rights of man in the place in which it was perpetrated. But if, as the President doubts not it will, this event shall arouse United States, would our Government be justified in excluding them? I apprehend not. So far from there dangers to be apprehended from the inculcation of being any objection resting upon us to stipulate in the such doctrines as have been spread abroad in the country, tending to shake the authority of the these different classes of people, it would be our duty, to unsettle society, and to absolve men from all civil and moral obligations; and shall put them on their guard against the further diffusion of such perni-cious sentiments, it may in the end be productive of happy results; and, certainly, the almost unanimou expression of indignation which it called forth amon your citizens, balances, to some extent, the ill effect

The President does not doubt that the people of Massachusetts perfectly well understand the difference between the freest discussion of political measures, and opposition to legal enactments already made and established. He is quite sure that they regard the law of the land not as a sentiment, or an opinion; but as a rule of conduct prescribed by the general authority, and which all are bound to obey, at the risk of the penalties attached to its violation.

The President directs me to tender you his thanks

with great respect, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER. On motion of Mr. Seaver, the letter was laid on the

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE SYSTEM! From the Paulding (Miss.) Courier.

A most awful and premeditated murder was per would sanction the provision of the National Constitu-tion upon this subject? This provision does not say that slaves shall not come from any other State into the bounds of Mass., and that if they do, they shall be compelled to leave the State; and by so doing treat them as the members of another political community, whom the State has a right to forbid from coming or remaining within its limits. But it recognizes the gright of one portion of the people of another State to right of one portion of the people of another State to hold another portion in slavery, and provides that the 12 o'clock that night, she was found about a quarter former shall assert and maintain that right within the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Massachusetts, all of whose laws, principles and feelings are hostile to this stick was found broken, near the body, which is sup-

another man as his slave within the bounds of Massachusetts, and as such to remove him from this State. If the Constitution of Massachusetts declares that 'all men are free and equal,' it declares in effect that no man shall be considered and treated as a slave within its boundaries; and it is in direct conflict with the provision of the National Constitution, suthorising the return of fugitive slaves, as slaves.

If it was considered against the welfare and sound policy of Massachusetts and the other free Sates, that slaves should be allowed to come from the slave been effected by a simple prohibition to the effect in the Constitution; and in this way they could have been reflected by a simple prohibition to the effect in the Constitution; and in this way they could have been reflected from coming or remaining here. In such a case, when they made their escape, ney could have sought a refuge in some more congnial and friendly State, where they would be proteted and allowed to remain. Or if they came here, and sllowed to remain. Or if they came here, and sellowed to remain. Or if they came here, and sellowed to remain. Or if they came here, and sellowed to remain, instead of bein delivered to be take themselves to Canada or some foreig territory, where such a law or provision is not in operation.

It seems to me, therefore, that the prisiple laid down by the Court, and I say it with the most respect, will not bear them out in vindication of this provision of the National Constitution, as coming within the asserted right of a State to celude any class of persons it sees fit, from coming or remaining within its territorial limits.

V. S. A.

On Thursday about two hundred persons were aswas too manifest for doubt; and while indignation was at its height, and the blood curdled at the vivid recollection of the unexampled atrocity, it was proposed that Haley be burned to death. To this proposition there was not a single dissentient, if we except the officers of the law, who, in compliance with their sever duty protections. with their sworn duty, protested against the illegality of the act. All were eager for the instant and eignal punishment of the worse than murderer. Accordingly, he was borne to a tree, chained to it, and urrounded with light and other wood.

It is worthy of remark that the slaves present evinced commendable abhorrence of the crime and the criminal, and assisted with alacrity in his punishment. We will not dwell upon the horrors of the monster's death scene, nor do we deem it necessary to utter a word extennative of the violation of law which the punishment involved. It was a lawless act, but who will say it was not just—who will urge that the under the scene involved would have It is worthy of remark that the slaves present that they, under the same circumstances, would have acted in a different manner? Never have we been, and, we trust, never shall we be, the abetter of mobs, or the advocate of mob law. In the instance under consideration, however, we have no censures to indulge. But in simple justice, we would observe, that those who participated in burning the negro, in point of respectability and character, would rank favorably with the same number of citizens in any community or State.
P. S. The negro man, Haley, was put to death

by burning on the spot where he committed the mur-ders, at 10 o'clock on last Thursday, in the presence of near two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

The confession is omitted.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Will hold its annual meeting at the Orthodox Church in Concord, on Thursday, April 3, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where it is expected, after the choice of officers, that the meeting will be addressed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, JAMES N. BUFFUM, and LEWIS HAYDEN, now under arrest for aiding SHA-

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society will have a TEA PARTY at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church, in the evening, for the benefit of the cause. All persons are respectfully invited to attend, and it is hoped there will be a large gathering of men, women and children.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq., of Boston, is expected to e one of the speakers at the tea-party.

Fellow-Citizens: We have reached an era unparalleled in the records of history. The thirty-first Congress has expired, and left upon its records a law whose iniquity equals the most atrocious acts of a Nero or a Caligula-a law which opens our fields, our shops, and even the penetralia of our houses, to the relentless search of the slave-hunter. To his panting victim, who extends his bleeding hands to us, and begs, for the dear Christ's sake, that we will give him shelter and food, and a cup of cold water, we must turn a deaf ear. In vain shall he knock at the palace or the hovel-no wealth may shield him, no poverty can protect him.

Friends! do you not see that we are BETRAYED and SOLD TO THE ENEMY? The great Northern Statesman has gone over to him, and fattening in sunny pasturce, proclaims himself a martyr to the Union! Our great men are in a maze; the air is so full of cotton that their eyes are blinded, and they grope aimlessly hither and thither, and when anxious cries come up from the hearts of the people, asking what is to be done, their throats are so full of cotton that they cannot speak. Is it for this that the soil of Massachusetts was moistened with the blood of her bravest chil-

Now is the time for the people to awake. There is no longer excuse for delay. Let Massachusetts, a State proverbially jealous of her liberties, declare by public meetings, in the market, by the fire-side, in all ways in which heart speaks to heart, and eye to eye, that she will not submit to this intolerable oppression.

Citizens of Massachusetts! Will you not, with one accord, as true citizens of the Old Bay State, meet where the first great stand was taken against British oppression, and without distinction of party or sect, signify your abhorrence of this nefarious law?

The women of Concord, mindful of the high-toned patriotism of their mothers of the Revolution, invite you to the social board, where you will meet the friendly grasp of welcome, and listen to the eloquence of men whose hearts burn with the fire of true courage and patriotism.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

WEYMOUTH, (Norfolk Co.)

Sunday, March 30. This Convention will be held in the Universalist meeting-house. EDMUND Que PILLEBURY and others will be present QUINCY, PARKER

ABINGTON (Plymouth Co.)

Sunday, April 6.
This Convention will be held in the Town Hall, at the usual hours of meeting. Names of speakers hereafter.

BRIDGEWATER (Plymouth Co.) Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10.

This Convention will be held in connection with the quarterly meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society. See notice.

FAST DAY.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will he held in South Bridgewater, on Fast Day, April 10, 1851, and the day preceding, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday.

The names of speakers will be given next week.

Abolitionists of the Old Colony! let the meeting be well attended, and the spirit manifested on the oc-casion be worthy of the day and the cause which we

seek to promote.
BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

PARKER PILLSBURY. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will ecture as follows :-South Scituate, Friday, March 28.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-

Seekonk, Sunday, March 30. New London, (Ct.) Sunday, April 6. MEETING FOR FREE DISCUSSION.

The friends of Free Enquiry and Free Speech, who are disposed to help sustain a Sunday Meeting devoted to these important objects, are respectfully invited to attend at Cochituate Hall, on Sunday afternoon next, at quarter past 2 o'clock. As it will be a free meeting, all who are present who may wish to offer remarks, will have an opportunity.

TOBACCO!

Rev. Mr. Taask, of Fitchburg, will lecture on the Nature and Effects of Tobacco, on Thursday evening, 27th inst. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 7 o'clock. Go and hear the lecture.

DIED—In this city, on the 24th instant, Mrs. Diana Brown, aged 70 years; a highly respected member of the First Independent Baptist Church, and widow of the late William Brown. Her sufferings were long and severe, but she bore them with the Christian fortitude and resignation of a Jon—and has fallen like a shock of corn fully prepared for the Master's use.—Com.

ter's use.—Com. In Newport, (R. I.) March 7, Mr. Amintus Weeden, aged 85.

JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER.

No. 33, FRIEND STREET, (UF STAIRS,)

BOSTON

IF J. O. solicits Jobs in carpenters' work, such as repairing dwelling-houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

March 14

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For the Liberator. GEORGE THOMPSON. SONNET I.

God give thee strength to meckly bear the wrong, For yet a little while-it may be long: But, just as sure as day shall follow night, Ay! come it will-for come we know it must.

When those who suffer for the Truth and Right Shall win the victory, and Wrong be crushed. The slave shall yet go free-stand up a man, Redeemed forever from Oppression's ban! We pray God guard and keep this western world, If there be yet enough of virtue left, That by an earthquake it may not be hurled To ruin, and of every hope bereft. Humanity, bound-bleeding at each pore-Implores thee not to faint, thy labors ne'er give o'er.

SONNET II. Ho! THOMPSON, what to thee the base-born herd, Whose hearts, by more than demon-malice stirred, Assassin-like, from their dark coverts spring, To clip thy genius of its radiant wing? For hurtless from thy side their arrows fall, As autumn leaves upon the cotter's wall; And sunward, as an eagle cleaves the air, We see thy mind a meteor flashing there. A thousand hearts for thee exulting beat, And lips thy name and worth in praise repeat; And they will bide with thee in cloud and storm, Despite the croaking raven's sable form : Still calmly every taunt and wrong endure-The cause is God's, and thy reward is sure. THE IRON PEN.

Leominster, March, 1851.

WELCOME TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

BY ROSILLA FLORIANNA. Thrice welcome to our country's shore, Our brother from beyond the wave

Of ocean's eastern strand; From England's isle thou comest o'er. Thou friend of freedom, true and brave, To met a brother band.

Free, generous hearts shall welcome thee Within Columbia's proud domain, Defender of the Right; And bid thy voice from sea to sea Rebuke the tyrant proud and vain, Till Justice conquer Might.

What though thy home in foreign land Be found, and there thy place of birth? Our brother yet thou art! We proffer thee a friendly hand; We know, we feel thy honored worth; Thou liv'st in each true heart.

Yes, ardently we greet thee here, And bid thee freely, boldly speak For Truth and Liberty; Speak for that cause to thee so dear, Till chains, like rushes dry, shall break, Friend of humanity!

Our country's province traverse o'er, From East to West, from South to North, Fair freedom to defend; And let thy voice, from shore to shore In tides of eloquence go forth,

And God shall be thy friend. Where'er thy roving steps shall turn, There may thy peaceful mantle fall, And Freedom's spirit breathe; Her alter fires divinely burn, Her gentle feet obey thy call, And deep their impress leave.

Come, bind thou fast, with golden bands, Columbia to the mother Isle! Unite with silken ties! No longer be they stranger lands, Nor more may Slavery's curse defile Their soft and sunny skies!

> From the Portland Pleasure Boat. THOUGHTS.

Suggested on reading President Fillmore's last Procla-

'The time that tries men's souls' has come again Search deep thy heart, and bid all fears be gone-The 'Higher Law' shall yet rule lawless men! The great Jehovah shall exalted be, And every nation, kindred, tongue made free: This world shall keep a lasting jubilee.

The hosts of hell encamp about thee now, With their Satanic malice, force and fraud; In stately pomp commanding thee to bow, And kiss the tyrant's loathsome, bloody rod-To stain thy honor, and to damn thy soul, The blasts of hell to blow from pole to pole, Till o'er the earth the fires of slavery roll.

To thee, the trial hour has surely come; Now God in thee must rule, or all is lost : Before His face all enemics are dumb; Surrender all to Him, nor count the cost. If thou dost dwell in Him, and He in thee, He will sustain, whate'er thy trials be: And thou shalt yet a full salvation see.

Not God above, nor God around you, friends! But God within, can quench the fires of hell; And bind with everlasting chains the fiends That dare against his holy cause rebel. Blood for this nation's sin cannot atone,-The seeds of truth and justice must be sown: Fear not! the battle is the Lord's alone!

From the American Bantist. PLEA FOR THE PUGITIVES.

BY WM. B. DOWNER. Pity fugitives from chains, Toil-worn and weary; Fleeing from Oppression's plains, From bondage dreary; Aid to them, and comfort give, Assistance render; In thy gates permit to live.

Though the Southern despot raves, Threat'ning vengeance dire, Shelter give the hunted slaves, From his furious ire: Shield them from the tyrant's power.

Point to Northern star; Help them on their freedom's tour, From slavery afar.

Let your cry to God ascend, Freedom's God on high; Blending with those cries which rend E'en the vaulted sky: Soon will come the Judgment day, and be free; While the Judge will kindly say,

· These were done to me THE GRAVE.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase which call The burial ground 'God's acre.' It is just; It consecrates each grave within its walls, And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping du

Reformatory.

POPERY IN ENGLAND. London, January, 1851.

I imagine you are so much taken up with the iniquitous law that has lately been passed by your govern-ment against the weakest portion of its citizens—here I tumble into a misnomer, according to the fact, for they have no rights-that I am afraid you will have to tax themselves, in the various districts, to esta no room or mind to give news from the old country. You, and those of your countrymen who think with you, have to deal with aggression on the weak, arising out of the sin of slavery left by us; and we here have to deal with the results of the ignorance of our forefathers, in establishing, or leaving established over us, a State Church, with a grasping hierarchy, whose great object has been, since the time called the Refor nation, to appropriate the loaves and fishes to them selves, and cast from them the duties which the wealth of their Church was meant to aid them in discharging.

The tithes were originally appropriated, among other things, to repair the Church and maintain the poor; and that was done, in a sort, by the Catholics; at the price, however, of the independence of their converts. They assumed, as you know, spiritual supremacy, and required the man to abdicate his mental powers, and bow down to the decision of the priests. But so soon as the conflict of parties secured the Episcopalians in power, so soon did they appropriate the whole of the tithes and the glebes, i. e., the loaves and fishes, wholly to the parson, and leave the cathedrals and the churches to decay, and the poor to slavery ; till so dreadful became the state of the poor, that, so early after the Reformation as the time of Elizabeth, a Poor Law was, for the first Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT: time in England, enacted.

The grand struggle, as you have seen by our papers, has just commenced, by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy seeking to establish thomselves with English territorial titles in England. Now, as the gold and the revenue are secured to the English Episcopal Hierarchy, by virtue and in the name of their several some friend had not been equally provident of your Bishoprics, it is manifest that when the old possessors reputation, and intimated that it was only expected of you to vote for Mr. Webster's measures, but by come back, resume the old titles, and purpose to sit come back, resume the old titles, and purpose to sit down sounding those titles constantly in the cars of their communicants, and when it is remembered that the constant assertion of title begets a notion of right, which notion in the end becomes conviction, in the word and a reproach in your native State. Another minds of those who are friendly to the old traders, the new even may reasonably fear that the assumption may lead to the possession of the loaves and fishes, and that they may have to work with their own they may have to work with their own they presented from voting against you, they persisted in speaking and writing against you. hands-to minister to their own necessities, as other Anxious to relieve yourself from the load of oble honest men do. The Episcopal clergy are, therefore, by which you were oppressed, in an evil hour y crying aloud and sparing not; they fear that they a newspaper, and gave the 'reasons' of your vote shall lose their incomes; and it is not impossible that for the Fugitive Slave Law. You had a high and such a discussion may arise as may tend greatly to recent example of the kind of logic suited to your enlighten the people as to the absurdities of the Prayer
Book of the Established Sect, which is established
by Act of Parliament, as something like a reformation
by Act of Parliament, as something like a reformation by Act of Parliament, as something like a reformation may take place in it. Those who look in the Prayer Book—and it professes to have been reformed from Catholicism—will find so much and so many of the Roman Catholic views and opinions, forms and practices in it, that they can hardly distinguish the one from the other.

The Established Clergy were in possession of the good things—grew fat and sleepy—and neglected the ary capacity can understand them, and so feeble olleges in which they have had, since the Reforma- that the slightest strength can overthrow them. tion, as the Catholics had before, the education of the rising aristocracy; and they neglected, also, these reformations in their religion and its forms, which the mean, that, by virtue of the construction of a certain formations in their religion and its forms, which the increasing knowledge of the times rendered necessary; and a large party of medæval youngsters grew up, who were for carrying the people back to the middle ages, the power to pass a law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. Well, Sir, does this constitutional obligation authorize Congress to pass any law to the property of the p to the games and sports and occasional condescensions, whatsoever on the subject, however atrocious and such as young lords now and then playing with the young farmers and young laborers at cricket; and the clerical party of these youngsters have been gradually introducing, under cover of the Unreformed Prayer Book, and the wide Ritual thereby prescribed, the Catholic mode of calchysting workin, fill at last the Catholic mode of celebrating worship, till, at last, many of them went over to the Catholic Church—as they were perfectly at liberty to do. But the consequence has been, that the Catholic priests here were teld to a belief that they have been playing as long. led to a belief that they have been playing so long at sapping and mining, that the people generally were sufficiently prepared for an open and national step towards their re-assumption of their former power in England. They consequently moved the Pope to grant them a Bull, to make them Bishops of different them a Bull, to make them Bishops of different them as a bull, to make them Bishops of different to the protection of personal liberty, and, in defiance of the Constitution and against its express provisions, gives to the courts and against its expressions. led to a belief that they have been playing so long at grant them a Bull, to make them Bishops of different Sir, that it is not denied. It is for the manner in places in England. The Protestants, you are aware, had labored (the liberal portion of them) with O'Conthat you are censured; and be it remembered, that nell and the Roman Catholics, for the last fifty years, not one of the obnoxious provisions of your law to emancipate them from all religious disabilities, required by the Constitution. You go on and a which their own persecuting spirit had brought upon them, when their former spiritual seris succeeded in vindicating their own right to get rid of the priestvindicating their own right to get rid of the priest-of confession, of priestcraft, and of intellectual slavery. It was a work of great difficulty, and it is but a short time since all the penalties of various Acts of Parliament against them were repealed, and especially those that were directed against the introduction of Popish Bulls into England; that is, against the assumption which the Pope had exercised when open either your logic or your history, but will give each control of the ascendant of supreme power a fair and honest examination. You inform the pub Catholicism was in the ascendant of supreme power in England.

The Catholic priests-for it is not merely a movement of the laity—have not been idle since then in preparing again to assume the ascendant in England, and they have, as I have said, procured a Bull from the Pope to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. The change is this. Heretofore, if Bishops were created, they were created with a foreign title, States themselves to establish, retain, or abolish it. so that they were Roman Catholic Bishops in Eng- just as much after the adoption of the Constitution so that they were Roman Catholic Bishops in Eng-land; whereas, now they are created with titles of territories in England—the verbal but essential dis-tinction being, that they were Bishops in England, but are now Bishops of England. Thus, Cardinal Wise-man is called Bishop of Westminster, and that makes the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has an income of about sixteen thousand pounds a year, and the Bishop in the continued in the state growth of the state growth of the provision was neces-sary for the presentation of this interest in statu grow-late when thousand pounds a year, and the Bishop of London, who is supposed to have more, exceedingly uneasy, because they know that to an ignorant people, the assumption and the constant use of a title tend to consecrate a right in the minds of the people, and seeing that one-third, or nearly that number, of the Queen's subjects, are of the Roman Cathober, of the Queen's subjects, are of the winds. ly uneasy, because they know that to an ignorant

copal sect, there would be no apprehension on the copal sect, there would be no apprehension on the subject—the Established Clergy would then be under no greater alarm than you are in North America; And how was slavery abolished there? Not by any they would be content to join the people in their anxious contention for power to educate themselves. which the most enlightened men here are banding themselves together to obtain; but they have always discouraged education, and though it has gone for ward in England notwithstanding their discouragement, it has been in spite of them; and what they have done in the matter has been in defence of their class interests, and because they could not help it, if they would preserve the people at all under their influence. What they have done in this respect is to preserve their own ascendency, not intentionally to have done in the matter has been in defence of their advance the knowledge and power of the people from titled to he rights which the Constitution declare the love of them. Their love to the people in this respect was that which we all bear toward good oranges, the love of squeezing them.

However, time, and the increase of knowledge, together with the right which Protestants won for themselves of exercising their own private judgment on matters of religion, have made the Protestant clergy a much more bearable load than the Pope and the Romish Rierarchy—for though the spirit of persecu-

tion did not cease, and has not yet entirely ceased coastings, the rack and thumb-screw have ceased as instrumentalities of conversion. That change has been gradual, as the spirit of the age, that is, the people become humanized by knowledge, and we are now here in England receiving back from you in New England, good for evil; for the glorious example you have set in the United States as to education quickened some of the best spirits we have here to obtain from the Parliament a bill to enable the people schools for instruction in secular knowledge.

EDWARD SEARCH.

A Letter to the Hon. Samuel A. Eliott, Representa tive in Congress from the City of Boston, in Reply to his Apology for Voting for the Fugitive Slave Bill. By Hancock. Boston: Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington Street. 1851.

Whoever is the author of this pamphlet, (and we have yet to learn who 'HANCOCK' is,) he has no cause to be ashamed of his name or his work. The great criminality of Mr. ELIOT, in voting for the Fugitive Slave Law-his exceeding folly in thinking to vindicate such a vote on any tenable ground—the awful responsibility resting upon him as the remorseless hunter of innocent and afflicted men, women and children, to effect their re-enslavement-the utter un stitutionality and unequalled barbarity of the Law aforesaid-these are all exhibited in the clearest light, and with great dignity and talent. Here is the introductory portion, relating to that clause in the Constitution pertaining to 'persons held to service or labor.' Read it, and preserve it for its historical importance.

THE SLAVE-CATCHING COMPROMISE.

Sin:-An English courtier procured a colonia judgeship for a young dependant wholly ignorant of law. The new functionary, on parting with his patron, received from him the following sageady.ce:
— Be careful never to assign reasons, for whether your judgments be right or wrong, your reasons will certainly be bad.' You have cause to regret that rom the other.

The Established Clergy were in possession of the example so illustrious and successful, you assign

a fair and honest examination. You inform the lic that, at the time the Constitution was formed,

Slavery had been abolished in some of the State slave who escaped North was at once free and irr claimable. The members of the confederately the South saw this distinctly, and deliberately could not and would not enter

Thus we learn from you, Sir, that when the Con Thus we learn from you, Sir, that when the Constitution was formed, 'slavery had been abolished in some of the States.' It is a pity you did not vouch, which means tithes and lands set apart for the Epis, which means tithes and lands set apart for the Epis, and homerably distinguished themselves. Of the thirteen American States in 1787, how many, Sir, that when the Constitution was formed, 'slavery had been abolished in some of the States and thus early and homerably distinguished themselves. Of the thirteen American States in 1787, how many, Sir, that when the Constitution was formed, 'slavery had been abolished in some of the States.' It is a pity you did not vouch, as feet to the same of the States and thus early and homerably distinguished themselves. express rohibition in her Constitution, nor by any act of her legislature. Fortunately, her Constitution, like that of most other States, contained a general deciration of human rights, somewhat simila to the retorical abstraction in the Declaration o Independence. Two or three years before the Fede ral Convention assembled, a young lawyer, perceiving that he declaration in the Constitution had in ral Convention assumers in the Constitution had ing that he declaration in the Constitution had in adverteraly made no exclusion of the rights of me adverteraly made no exclusion and action for a slav belonge to all men, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. In this way, Sir, was slavery abolished i Massachisetts, and hence the delegates from Massa assetts in the Convention were the only ones who presented a free State. And now, Sir, what he

could not have been adopted '; and that to this clause we owe our glorious slave-catching Union. You fortify this wonderful historical discovery by appealing to the 'deliberate declaration' of Southern members, that they 'would not enter a union with States who would tempt away their slaves,' &c. It is to be regretted that you have not deemed it expedient to refer to the records of these declarations, as other students of our constitutional history are wholly ignorant of them. Suffer me, Sir, to enter into a few historical details, for the purpose of vindicating the liberty I take to differ with you as to the accuracy of your statements.

cating the liberty I take to differ with you as to the accuracy of your statements.

The Convention met in Philadelphia 25th May, 1787. On the 29th of the same month, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, submitted a plan of government. It contained no allusion to fugitive slaves. On the same day, Mr. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, submitted another plan. The last provided for the surrender of fugitive criminals, but was silent about fugitive slaves. On the 15th of June, Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, submitted a third plan. This also of New Jersey, submitted a third plan. This also provided for the surrender of fugitives from justice, but not from bondage. On the 18th, Mr. Hamilton announced his plan, but the fugitive slave found no place in it. On the 26th of June, the Convention, having agreed on the general features of the proposed Constitution in the form of resolutions, referred them to 'a committee of detail,' for the purpose of reducing them to the form of a Constitution. In these resolutions, there was not the most distant al-lusion to fugitive slaves. On the 6th of August, the committee reported the draft of a Constitution; and yet, strange as you may deem it, the provision out which, you tell us, the Constitution not have been adopted, was not in it, although there was in it a provision for the surrender of fugitive criminals. For three months had the Convention been in session, and not one syllable had been utter ed about the fugitive slaves. At last, on the 29th o August, as we learn from the minutes, 'It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition, to be inserted after the 15th article: 'If any person, bound to service or labor in any of the United States, shall escape into another State, he or she shall not be discharged from such service or she shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulation subsisting in the State to which they escape, but shall be delivered up to the person justly claiming their service or labor, which passed unanimously. Really, Sir, I find in this record but little evidence of the perplexity which distressed our wise men, or of the great com promise between the North and South, on which you dwell. The 15th article, referred to above, was the article providing for the surrender of fugitives from day, to last a whole year, neither do they 'sin as justice, and this suggested the idea, that it would be with a cart-rope' a whole year, and then try to well to provide, also, for the surrender of fugitive slaves. In an assembly consisting almost exclusive-ly of slaveholders, the idea was exceedingly relish-ed; and without a word of opposition, the sugges-tion was unanimously adopted. From Mr. Madison's report we learn that, the day before, Messrs. Butler report we learn that, the day before, Messrs. Butler and Pinckney had informally proposed that fugitive slaves and servants should be delivered up 'like criminals,' 'Mr. Wilson [of Penn.] This would oblige the Executive of the State to do it at the public expense. Mr. Sherman [of Conn.] saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave or servant than a horse.' (Madison Papers, p. 1447.) The subject was here dropped. The next day the motion was made in form, and, as Mr. Madison says. 'norreed to nem. con.' From the phase. son says, 'agreed to, nem. con.' From the phrase ology of the motion, and the objections of Messi Wilson and Sherman, it was perfectly understood that the obligation of delivery was imposed on the States, and that no power was intended to be conferred on Congress to legislate on the subject Messrs. Wilson and Sherman's objections arose from no moral repugnance to slave-catching, but from the

that there were compromises, and that there were 'deliberate declarations,' but they had no reference to the surrender of rumway slaves. I have pointed out your historical mistake, not because it has the remotest bearing on your justification, but because you seem to think that it has. From the Cleveland (Ohio) True Democrat.

spoke from experience, as his own State had at that very time a law for catching and returning fugitive slaves from other States. The idea, therefore, that

this agreement was a compromise between the North and South is wholly imaginary; and you, Sir, must

ed they would not enter into the Union, unless it

no threats from their Southern brethren to consent to a compact convenient to both. It is very true, Sir,

A WARNING AND A CALL TO ACTION. The Infamous Fugitive Slave Law-How long shall

We propose a National Convention of ALL who are opposed to this vile law, to be held on the 4th of July next, at Buffalo, Cleveland or Pittsburgh. By this law, the President and a majority of Congress have endeavored to nationalize Silvers. of July next, at Buffalo, Cleveland or Pittsburgh.

By this law, the President and a majority of Congress have endeavored to nationalize Slavery, and receive wisdom, if profered by angels.

Now if people would meet toget ame of the living God, and in the face of the work ame of the living God, and in the face of the work are claimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everyoody or reclaimed the sublime truth, the sublime truth their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The day is, and should ever be held sacred to im-

reiterate those immortal truths, and to give them a will only offer up hypocritical or practical application to the urgent necessities of the present day. The Fugitive Slave Law, if permitted done away.—Portland Pleasure Boat. present day. The Fugitive Slave Law, if permitted to be carried into execution, will break down all the guarantees of personal liberty and security contained in the Constitution of the United States, and the

several State Constitutions. It is a practical repeal and subversion of the Federal Constitution, and no shuffling or pettifogging of servile aspirants for the Presidency, or their corrupt or sycophantic tools, can make aught else of it. This sycophantic tools, can make aught else of it. This revolutionary measure—this most wicked and oppressive law, the President has threatened to execute by MILITARY FORCE—a mercenary soldiery are to be quartered on the people, and paid out of their hard earnings, to compel them, by the terror of the sword and bayonet, to stand still and see free men, women and children kidnapped into perpetual slavery by ruffians in the pay of Government. The President and his Cabinet threaten to turn this hitherto benignant Republic, into a military despective.

President and his Cabinet threaten to turn this hitherto benignant Republic into a military despotism, for the infernal purpose of seizing and binding freemen, to be returned into eternal slavery.

The alternative presented to us is, either to permit our free States to become the hunting ground of kidnappers from the slave States, and we to be their unpaid mercenaries in villany, or to have taxes levied upon our industry to support an army to quench with

upon our industry to support an army to question our blood our sympathy with the oppressed.

Shall we, of the Free States, tamely submit to such insolence and outrage? Shall we crouch and cringe under these threats of a weak President and his debauched and apostate Secretary of State?—
If we do, the next step will be to turn the bayonents of their hireling mercenavies against the free utterof their hireling mercenaries against the free utter-ance of our indignation at these corruptions and asurpations. If we do, richly shall we deserve to nsurpations. If we do, richly shall we doserve to become the drivelling minions of an upstart and in-solent oligarchy, warmed into life and made formida-ble alone through our cowardice or inaction. Who, then, will not second this call? It is made

with no narrow or partizan designs. Narrow and bigoted, ambitions and corrupt partizans will not fa-

bigoted, ambitions and corrupt partizans will not favor it. But will not those who love the Republic—who love the Union as a means for the preservation of a pure, not a corrupt and partizan, Demogracy—will not all who abhor Military Despotism, and have faith in the People, second this call?

The meeting is not designed to make Presidential nominations, but for counsel, preparation, and organization, to meet any crisis which the exigencies of Liberty may demand. May we not hope, then for a prompt and decided answer from all friendly to the cause of American Liberty?

delegation seem to have been slaveholders in heart, and did not partake of the perplexity which troubled the wise men. With the exception of that delegation, there were not probably half a dozen members of the Convention who were not slaveholders.

It would seem from your historical review, that the clause in the Constitution respecting fugitive slaves was the grand compromise between the North and the South, without which 'the Constitution could not have been adopted'; and that to this clause we owe our glorious slave-catching Union. You fortify this wonderful historical discovery by appealing to the 'deliberate declaration' of Southern members, that they 'would not enter a union with States who would tempt away their slaves,' &c. It is to be regretted that you have not deemed it excellent the formal work of the conditional countries that proclamation, after the solemn cabinet counsel with Clay and others to advise it, then a warrant would have been issued at once for 'my States who would tempt away their slaves,' &c. It is to be regretted that you have not deemed it exceptions the president's Proclamation against the Boston rebellion is an act of superlative folly and wickedness. It was a pompous effort at executive dignity and consequence, to appeals the Boston rebellion is an act of superlative folly and wickedness. It was a pompous effort at executive dignity and consequence, to appeals the Boston rebellion is an act of superlative folly and wickedness. It was a pompous effort at executive dignity and consequence, to appeals the Boston rebellion is an act of superlative folly and wickedness. It was a pompous effort at executive dignity and consequence, to appeals the Boston rebellion is an act of superlative folly and wickedness. It was a pompous effort at executive dignity and econsequence, to appeals the Boston rebellion is an act of superlative folly and wickedness. It was a pompous effort at executive dignity and econsequence, to appeal and wickedness. It was a pompous effort at executive dignity and e chattel could have escaped, unless by flight or rescue—there would have been no hope from the law. How contemptibly servile that Proclamation! Language is entirely ineffectual to describe the meanness of the act, and the disgrace of it before the

Did ever a Government voluntarily take such No won ler President Fillmore dare not go to London to the World's Fair. Barelay & Perkins' Brewery is not very far from Hyde Park. Although European Governments are desperately despotic have a great respect for all slaveholders, yet have a great respect for all slaveholders, yet their people hate tyrants, and especially hunters of fugitives.

Look at the gratuitous watch-care it offers for

law was broken in Springfield, Mass., mostly by the officials of the government, in mobbing Thompson, the European Reformer, Republican and Abolitionist. The United States mails are frequently broken open by slaveholders, hunting sparks of incendiaryism. The agents of the Northern States have been insulted and driven from the South, when they were there on legal business. Lovejoy was killed in this State! All these were in defence of slavery, but no proclamation was ever issued by the President. But a poor fugitive is rushed out of the court-room, and saved from the process of legal kidnapping by a few men of his own color, and, behold! the buggest dog of all the pack, John Tyler Fillmore, is off at once upon the scent, and commands all good dogs to follow. We trust that dogs of this breed are scarce in Massachusetts.—Western Citizen.

A PAST.

Gov. Hubbard has set apart the tenth day of April to be observed in fasting and prayer.

What a pity it is that the rulers of the land keep up this heathenish custom, when they know that so large a portion of the people will spend the day in drinking, gambling, and other vices! I call it a heathenish custom, because real Christians never observe such ceremonies. They do their fasting and prayer daily as they may shong through librarys. and prayer daily as they pass along through life. They do not attempt to heap up enough of it in one settle the account with God and their consciences in a day. All days are alike to real Christians, and such ceremonies as the Governor calls on the people to perform are, at best, but husks and chaff.

He wants the people to assemble at their temples and unite in fervent supplication to Almighty God, that he would continue to us the blessings of his

that he would continue to us the blessings providence and his grace, &c. &c., in opposit the commands of this same Almighty, who declares that the fast he has chosen is to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and break every yoke; to deal bread to the hungry, to bring to their houses the poor that are cast out, to clothe the naked and hide not from the needy. This is the fast that God re-quires, but Gov. Hubbard recommends one as differ-ent as darkness and light are different. What a spectacle it would be to a heathen to see Gov. Hub-bard and his flacks at the townless which were pleading for God to forgive them as they forgive others, while poor fugitives from bondage—innocent men, women and children, are skulking through the men, women an children, are saking through the town to the dominions of Victoria, to escape from laws which rank them with brutes—laws which Gov. Hubbard has bound himself by a solemn oath to execute, if called on! It is well that God is not the wrathful being which many of these hypocrites represent him to be, for if he was, he would destroy them for their bleshowners. hypocritical prochasing m for their blasphemous, hypocritical mockerie

have mistaken some recent fulminations from South-ern chivalry for the 'deliberate declarations' which you suppose were made in the Convention. Believe me, Sir, no members of the Convention ever declarness of their sins, and a continuance of the blessings of his providence, when bound by oaths, to spring upon the track of any poor woman who may escape from prostitution in the South, and return her to a life more dreadful to her than death itself! If Gov. was agreed to surrender fugitive slaves, for the obvious reason, that the Northern slaveholders required Hubbard were both enlightened and honest, he would proclamation for such hypocritical performances, ur der present circumstances; and if the professors Christianity saw themselves as they are, understoo the will of God and were honest, not one of the would observe this fast till they had repented of the iniquity, and publicly withdrawn their support from ent which hunts God's children with bloc

The Governor wants the people to pray that God

extend its loathsome tyranny to the Free Shake.

Let a stand be made against it on the anniversary of that day, when our glorious old fathers, in the theevil of their ways, I would be the last to utter a mame of the living God, and in the face of the world, name of the sublime truth, that 'ALL MEN for God knows, and everybody of sense knows that and prayer when the Governor knows that a large part of the people will make it a pretext for leav-ing their honest labors and committing all manner of sin, while the most who do pretend to worship monies, is a piece of mockery that ought to be

> DEATH OF JOSHUA P. SCOTT. On Tuesday night last, about 5 o'clock, Joshua P. Scott, a colored mar of great powers of eloquence and more than ordinary talent, died in the State Prison in this city. He is taient, died in the State Prison in this city. He is said to have failed since his last sentence, very fast, and literally chafed himself to death in his chains, for he had been kept in chains most of the time for the last two years, having attempted the lives of his keepers whenever they were removed. His first conviction in this State was by the Supreme Judicial Court in April, 1837, when he was sertenced to the County Jail for six months, and to pay a fine of \$100 for theft. He was released from imprisonment in Nov. 1837 by the General Assembly, on condition of leaving the State. Not complying with the condition, he was recommitted on the same month, and remained in jail until the 25th of June, 1838, when ne was again released by the General Assembly on the same condition as before. On the 13th of October, 1838, he was convicted

in Boston of being a 'common and notorious thief,' and sentenced to five days solitary confinement, and even years imprisonment in the Massac usetts State Prison, which sentence he fully served out on the 18th of Oct. 1845.

from the time of his discharge from the Massachusetts Prison, Scott was arrested in this city, charged with the crime of burglary, of which he was convi-ted in April 1846, and sentenced to seven years in Prisonment in the State Prison.
On the 6th of May, 1848, he escaped from Priso

and was retaken on the 16th of August, 1848. While absent, he committed several burglaries and thefts near New Bedford.

In March, 1849, he made a violent assult with a basic.

In July, 1850, he made a violent assout on the officers of the Prison, severely injuring efficer Merewether, for which he was indicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment after his present term ex pired. On this trial he defended himself, and dis

The Homestend Exemption—to the amount of five hundred dollars—has passed the Massachu-ette Senate, by a vote of 27 to 2. Good-

slavery. It is no new thing to break the law in de-fence of slavery. About the time of this rescue, the law was broken in Springfield, Mass., mostly by the

on fast day.

Just think of them, praying to the Lord for forgive

will preserve to us the blessings of a good govern

The Infamous Fuguine Stare Law-How long shall now, it strikes me that it would be better to establish a good government before praying for its tablish a good government robs one-test Freemen answer this question, in such a way, as to penetrate the dull ears of this iniquitous Administration, by whose influence it passed through the forms of law.

We propose a National Convention of ALL who lates the strikes me that it would be better to establish a good government robs one-sixth part of its citizens of their manhood, and impressions of law.

We propose a National Convention of ALL who lates a good government on any and all who may be propose a National Convention of ALL who lates a good government of the preservation. Our present government robs one-sixth part of its citizens of their manhood, and impressions of law.

On the 27th of the same month, only nine days

played great powers as an orator. His present tern would have expired on the 3th of April, 1853.—Providence Morning Mirror.

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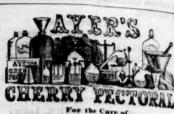
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Lungs and Throat has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a most pow. erful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminish. ed doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world; and the world respect their opinions. FROM PROF. HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayres: Sir—I have used your 'Cherry Pectoral' in my own case of deep-seated Bronchis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it

and am satisficed from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of larygaid difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to me it as you think reserves. as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D., From the 'LONDON LANCET!

'AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not her

itate to say we have a large appreciation of its ments, and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints." Dr. Brewster, of Windham county, Conn., sends

following testimony :us the following testimony:

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir—I have enclosed you a certificate from Mrs. Catharine A. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Sch Cady, Deputy Sheriff, Windham county, Connecticut. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted

general attention.

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D. WEST KILLINGLY, Conn., Sept. 28, 1848. WEST KILLINGLY, Conn., Sept. 26, 1685.
This may certify, that I was afflicted with a very
severe cough in the winter of '47-48, which threatened to terminate in consumption. I had tried may
medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of thur's
Cherry Pectoral.'
CATHERINE K. CADY.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir—Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you are report of my case, which you are allierty to publish for the benefit of others. Last strength of the series of turns, I took a bad cold, accompanied by a serest cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectotal, the use of which I immediately commenced according to the discretions. ing to directions. I have just purchased the fith bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine. E. S. STONE, A. M., Principal of Mt. Hope Semistry.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chie-Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHEERY PECTORAL last sense. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as yours does; nor have I ough and Lung Cor

using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effect. happiest enect. Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. ld by all Druggists and Deal and sold by an throughout the country.

Consumption and Liver Complaint. If neglected, colds soon run into these fermidable diseases. Before the sufferer is aware of it, he is far gone, beyond the reach of most remedies. In the there is one hope for the afflicted, which will shat there is one hope for the afflicted, which will share the sufficient of th like the rainbow in the storm. SCHENCE'S PUL-MONIC SYRUP, if perseveringly used, will restor

to health almost every case of this much dreaded and too frequent disorder. The following certificate, rei-untarily contributed by the grateful sufferer, will con-

vince the most skeptical that the great remedy of the age, for Consumption in all its forms, is SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. Chas. G. Johnson was taken Dec. 1848, with a heary cold, which produced incessant coughing, accompanied with acute poin on the right side, pains in the back under the right shoulder, having heavy night sweats, high fevers, &c. I expectorated from a past sweats, high fevers, &c. I expectorated from a pais to a quart of nauseous matter ever twenty-four hour, and was gradually sinking under the weakening progress of my disease. I took fifteen bottles and feel myself once more restored to health. I will turther add, that the consulting physician seeing the scion of the medicine, fully approved of its use. To give the reader some idea of the severity of my case, and the rapid cure effected by the Syrup, I will state that my naud weight in health, was 177 pounds, which was rapid cure effected by the Syrup, I will state that is usual weight in health, was 177 pounds, which was finally reduced by my sufferings to but 121 pounds; yet, on the first of September, 1849, I weighed life pounds; thus gaining, in a few months, 53 pounds, and within three pounds of my heaviest weight.

Signed, CHARLES G. JOHNSON.

A Treating on the History of Consumption, in a

A Treatise on the History of Consumption, in neat pamphlet, can be had gratis, on appplication the agents in Boston.

Signed.

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Agents for Dr. J. H. Schenck, Philadelphia Price \$1 bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. We, the undersigned, residents of Bristol and vi-

We, the undersigned, residents of Drato activity, are well acquainted with Mr. Johnson, and know him to have been afflicted as he states abort. We also know that he used Schenck's Pulmonis Syrup, and have every reason to believe, that to this medicine he owes his preservation from a premature grave. The known integrity and position in of Mr. Johnson, however, is a sufficient guarantee in the public of the truth of his statement.

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nkerdem look countenance (to each other id in Noah's da ich of a show vens are grow g beneath their ementioned t ir, as a specim might be safe

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